"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday; partly overcast and warmer Tuesday; moderate east to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,471. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS

'THE FIGHT IS WON,' IS WILSON'S FINAL WORD TO LEADERS

Warns Every State and County Chairman to Watch for Coercion and Corruption.

WARY OF LATE ROORBACKS

Urges Renewed Exertion and Vigilance Against Efforts to Confuse Public Judgment.

POINTS TO PARTY'S RECORD

Senator Hughes Now Claims New Jersey and Tells of Committee's Early Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—President Wilson spent today resting at Shadow Lawn. He will remain quietly at home tomorrow, and the only activity planned for Tuesday is a trip to Princeton in the morning to cast his ballot. He will receive the returns in the privacy of his study with only the members of the family around him.

The President last night wired his final word of the campaign to the men who have worked to bring about his re-election, this telegram being sent to every State and County Chairman in the country:

"I thank you heartily for the splendid work done by you and by all the workers in the cause of progressive principles at issue in this campaign.

"The fight is won I fully believe, though I take this means of urging you to renewed exertions and vigilance to see that belated efforts to confuse the public judgment do not succeed.

"Our country is prosperous, secure, and happy; and its prosperity is upon a sound basis. Steps to protect our commerce and industry in any emergency after the European war ends have been taken. The anti-dumping clause of the so-called War Revenue act provides the Executive with ample power to prevent the 'dumping' of European surplus manufactures upon our markets. The Tariff Commission will shortly be appointed and at work to provide the facts which will determine what other legislation is necessary or desirable. I need not add that the Federal Reserve act is a guarantee against panics, and that the Federal Trade Commission will aid, as it already has helped, to preserve the stability of our domestic and foreign commerce.

"I am confident that the time has passed in America when votes can be bought, the ballot box defiled by corrupt practices, or the judgments of the American people determined or influenced in any way by the use of money. It is, however, our duty to take every precaution, lest conscienceless agents of the sinister forces working in opposition to progressive principles and popular government resort in their desperation to industrial coercion or to the evil and insidious practices of a decade and more ago.

"WOODROW WILSON."

Interested in Forecasts.

The President read the morning papers with interest for their forecasts and summaries of election chances, and expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the outlook. His confidence of success, which has continually strengthened during the last month, now amounts to a feeling of certainty. His declaration that he felt the "pulse of victory," made yesterday in the closing speech of the campaign at Shadow Lawn, indicates exactly his private conviction.

While the officials at the White House executive offices share the expectation of success, they are not awaiting the test of Tuesday with as much calmness as the President. No subject but the approaching election had the faintest chance of discussion among the President's advisers, and election tables, forecasts, estimates of pluralities, and other outpourings of the newspaper prophets were studied and restudied with the utmost care.

Senator Hughes of New Jersey called on Secretary Tumulty in the morning to add his prophecy to the general chorus, but their conference was continually interrupted by telephone calls and telegrams from Democratic leaders in all parts of the country turning in further bits of evidence bearing on the outcome of the campaign. Among the telegrams received today was one from former Governor Cox of Ohio, who is the Democratic candidate for Governor this year, who said that Ohio was surely Democratic by 100,000. Roger Sullivan predicted a Democratic majority in Illinois of 50,000 to 75,000. Senator Taggart of Indiana wired that Indiana was "sure." Gavin McNabb, National Committeeman for California, who is regarded here as conservative, telegraphed that he now believed the President would carry his State. Henderson Martin, a former Kansas National Committeeman, who has been traveling in Iowa and Kansas, wired that he had found very strong Wilson sentiment in those States, and that he looked for an overturn. Pat Harrison, Congressman from Mississippi, after a tour all through the Middle West, wired the President congratulating him in advance on his victory.

Sure Now of New Jersey.

Senator Hughes was particularly optimistic today about New Jersey, a State which the Democrats admitted a few weeks ago would surely go Republican, and on which they have been working particularly hard in the last ten days. The President's attack on the State Republican ticket yesterday, with his blanket indorsement of the Democratic

Continued on Page 5.

$1,000,000 HUGHES CASH FOR THE CURB

Bettors Reported Ready to Give 10 to 7 on Republican—Even Money in Philadelphia.

It is expected that all records for Wall Street election betting will be broken on the Curb today. Brokers were reported Saturday to be holding nearly $1,000,000 to be placed on Hughes. The prevailing odds for the last five days have been 10 to 7 on Hughes to beat Wilson. While newspaper polls published yesterday were favorable to the President, Wilson money has been less plentiful on the Curb than Hughes money, and it is probable that if the Republican backers wish to place their $1,000,000 today they will have to give the Wilson backers at least as good a price as prevailed last week.

The odds are expected to continue today at 3 to 1 on Whitman to beat Seabury. The betting in the Gubernatorial race has at no time been near even money.

The odds on the Curb have been all along a shade less favorable to Wilson than in other betting. This has led to the charge by Democrats that the market has been "rigged," but no proof has been offered.

For the past thirty-six years the wagering odds just prior to election have never failed to indicate correctly the result.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The odds on Hughes have gone to 10 to 7, with little Wilson money in sight. Two to one is being offered that Hughes will carry this State, and 10 to 8 on Whitman. Here are some of the quotations posted about town: $100 to $70 on Hughes; $500 to $400 on Hughes; $50 to $50 Hughes carries Indiana; $25 to $100 Hughes carries this State by 150,000; $100 to $50 Hughes carries New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 5.—A few small bets were placed today at odds of 10 to 7 in favor of Hughes, while others were made at even money.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5.—With the exception of small wagers of 10 to 7 in favor of Hughes and a few at even money no one at the hotels or clubs today seemed interested in placing money on the elections.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—Betting today on the election was at 10 to 8 and 10 to 7 in favor of Hughes. Comparatively little money has been posted. At the Denison Hotel there is a Hughes offer of $10,000 at even money untaken, and a Democratic offer of $7,000 on Wilson to $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—About $500,000 has been wagered in this city on the Presidential election. Probably $50,000 more will be bet tomorrow. Hughes continues the favorite at 10 to 7. A bet of $10,000 to $7,000 in favor of Hughes is said to have been placed at "Jim" O'Leary's, in the Stock Yards district. Between $50,000 and $60,000 has been placed at Righeimer's, on North Clark Street, at even money on Hughes and Wilson and an additional $80,000, it is expected, will be placed tomorrow. Righeimer is merely acting as a stakeholder, but O'Leary has bet about $150,000 on Hughes at 10 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—The betting here today was 8 to 10 that Wilson would be elected and 8 to 11 that he would carry Missouri. Gardner for Governor and Reed for the Senate, (Democrats,) are 2-to-1 favorites.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—Two of the largest wagers of the campaign in Kansas City were laid last night. A Hughes backer bet $5,500 against $5,000 laid on Wilson. A bet of $3,000 even also was made, and several wagers of $500, all at even money.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY INTO COST OF LIVING

Department of Justice Promises Punishment for Unjustified Increases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The rising cost of living is being investigated by the Government to ascertain whether the increasing prices are being pushed upward unlawfully. Wherever that is found to be the case, persons responsible will be punished to the full extent of the law, according to Attorney General Gregory. Agents of the Department of Justice particularly are seeking evidence of unlawful price increases through conspiracies or other means.

The Attorney General today authorized the following statement of his department's activities in that connection:

"The Department of Justice is investigating the recent abnormal and suspicious increases in the prices of various necessaries of life, especially coal. Wherever any such increase is found to have been due to conspiracy or other unlawful action the department will invoke against the offenders the severest penalties which the law prescribes."

BLAST BARES PLANT FOR MAKING BOMBS

Boys at Play in Harlem House Explode Black Powder and Discovery Follows.

The explosion of a black powder bomb in an apartment on the first floor of the five-story tenement house at 338 East 106th Street, in the Italian section of Harlem, last night, led to the discovery of an outfit for the manufacture of bombs. The police are looking for Martin Paternostro, a barber, who occupied the apartment up to last Thursday.

The twenty families who live in the house were frightened when there was a loud report, accompanied by the crash of falling glass and broken windows, and followed by a fire. Firemen and police reserves reached the scene in a few moments and the flames were extinguished. The damage was small.

Detectives Somers, Mancini, and Caffetti of the Third Branch found that the explosion, which had taken place in the middle room of the three-room apartment, had resulted from the play of some boys who placed fuses in a pile of powder and lighted them, setting off the bomb. In the front room of the apartment the detectives found a long, narrow box containing four different kinds of powder; five boxes of big-calibre rifle cartridges, and a number of elbows of iron pipe, which Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles said were used in the making of bombs similar to the one sent to Judge Rosalsky two years ago. They also found a large number of fuses and a quantity of slugs.

The police learned that Paternostro had lived in Far Rockaway up to twenty-four days ago, when he moved into the apartment. They found also that he had moved to 329 East 108th Street. The detectives went there and were told that he had again moved. They searched the apartment and found four unloaded shotguns. These were confiscated.

The police said they believed there was no connection between the bomb "factory" and explosions incident to the street car strike.

I.W.W. MEN SLAIN ON INVADING SHIP

Fight a Pitched Battle at Everett, Wash., Wharf with Posse—Five Killed.

250 SAIL FOR VENGEANCE

Sheriff, Warned of Their Coming, Backed by 150 Men, Forbids Landing.

STRIKE CAUSES CONFLICT

Trouble-Makers Had Been Expelled from Town—Sheriff Wounded and One Citizen Killed.

EVERETT, Wash., Nov. 5.—Six men were killed and forty were injured today in a fight at the Everett city wharf between 250 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who came here from Seattle on the steamer Verona, and a posse of 150 citizens headed by Sheriff Don McCrae. Sheriff McCrae is among the seriously wounded.

Of the dead five were aboard the Verona. The other man slain was a citizen here.

After the encounter, in which about 1,000 shots were exchanged, the Verona turned, and started back to Seattle, thirty miles to the south. Many men were seen to fall on the deck of the steamship, and others, panic-stricken, jumped overboard. Some were taken from the water and others disappeared, and it is believed they were drowned.

The Verona reached Everett shortly before 2 o'clock. The coming of the party of invaders had been announced in messages sent to Everett from Seattle headquarters. A call to Industrial Workers of the World members from all over the State had been issued earlier in the week, and the citizens of Everett at a meeting held on Saturday night planned to meet the invaders and deny them the privilege of landing.

Open Fire on Posse.

When the Verona reached the city wharf Sheriff McRae, who was backed by a posse of Deputy Sheriffs and citizens, stepped forward and informed the men on the boat that they would not be permitted to land. One of the men, evidently spokesman for the party, began arguing with the Sheriff and then made a speech. Apparently as a signal, the man dropped his hand and armed men on the steamer opened fire on the posse assembled on the wharf.

The first man to fall was Sheriff McRae, seriously injured. One man was killed instantly, and in a moment the crowd on shore was panic-stricken. Deputy Sheriffs on the wharf quickly rallied their forces, however, and returned the fire of the invaders on the Verona. Men on the wharf and on the boat were seen to fall. The Verona immediately backed out of the dock and started back toward Seattle.

Following is a list of the casualties among the citizens' posse:

Dead.

CURTIS, C. O., former Lieutenant Company L, Second Infantry, Washington National Guard.

Wounded

BEARD, Jeff, Deputy Sheriff, two wounds in chest; serious.
BROADHURST, James, shot in left side; dangerous.
BEUHREUR, E., high school engineer, shot in chest; dangerous.
BROWN, R. E., lumberman, shot in leg.
CONNOR, Lewis, shot in leg.
CLAY, Owen, shot in right arm.
DURR, Fred, shot in head; not serious.
ETTEBOROUGH, A. D., shot in head; not serious.
GORRELL, Athol, Spokane, University of Washington student, shot under left shoulder.
IRVING, Joseph, Sr., lumberman, shot in foot.
MAHER, James, shot in leg.
McRAE, Donald, Sheriff, shot twice in leg.
MALQUIST, Lee, shot in head; not serious.
RYMER, J. C., shot in leg.
STUCHEL, E., Jr., University of Washington student, shot in leg.
TOOKER, Charles, shot in head; not serious.
BLACKBURN, Harry, shot in chest; serious.

The trouble between the Industrial Workers of the World and the authorities at Everett has been on for several months, and was the outgrowth of a strike of shingle weavers here. After several minor outbreaks of violence during the strike, Sheriff McRae organized the Citizens' Committee and expelled all members of the Industrial Workers of the World from Everett.

On several occasions small parties of men have attempted to enter Everett, but have been turned back by the Sheriff. Five members of the Industrial Workers of the World came here from Seattle by steamer on Monday, but were met at the wharf by the citizens' posse, loaded into automobiles, and escorted to a point south of the town, where they were liberated and ordered to leave.

The Industrial Workers, the official organ of the I. W. W. in Seattle, announced last week that the forcible expulsion of men from Everett must be avenged and called for 2,000 volunteers to go to Everett to establish "the right of free speech."

"The fight must be won," said the paper, "as the whole future of the Industrial Workers of the World in this section depends upon the outcome. We want all foot-loose rebels in the West to centre their attention upon Everett and the trust mill and logging properties. Get on the job and use your judgment."

Returns with Five Dead.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 5.—The steamship Verona, which carried the Industrial Workers of the World expedition to Everett, returned here early tonight with five dead and twenty injured on board.

Following is the list of the dead on the Verona:

GERLOT, Hugo, 24, Milwaukee, Wis., seaman.
LOONEY, John, 26, Ayer Junction, Mass., laborer.
PIERCE, Harry, 28, Seattle, laborer.
JOHNSON, Gus, laborer.
BARON, Felix, 22, laborer.

Governor Ernst Lister immediately ordered Adjt. Gen. Maurice Thompson of the Washington National Guard to go to Everett and report to him on conditions there.

Before leaving for Everett General Thompson ordered all National Guard organizations in Seattle to report for duty. Four companies of coast artillery, four companies of infantry, and two divisions of the naval militia were ordered under arms. Pending further developments the guardsmen were ordered to assist the police in rounding up members of the Industrial Workers of the World here.

The Verona left Seattle about noon with

Continued on Page 6.

Election Results to be Signaled from Times Tower

White Lights.....Wilson.
Red Lights.....Hughes.

Progress of the Presidential Election.

Two circles of powerful electric lamps, one circle of white and one of red, will blaze from the flagpole. If the white lights are on top, Wilson is leading. If the red lights are on top, Hughes is leading.

Result of Presidential Election.

WILSON ELECTED—White searchlight swings horizontally around the building and only white lights burn on the flagpole.
HUGHES ELECTED—Red searchlight swings horizontally around the building and only red lights burn on the flagpole.

Progress of Gubernatorial Election.

SEABURY IN THE LEAD—White searchlight to north, swinging up and down.
WHITMAN IN THE LEAD—Red searchlight to north, swinging up and down.
SEABURY ELECTED—White searchlight to north, steady horizontal shaft.
WHITMAN ELECTED—Red searchlight to north, steady horizontal shaft.

Besides the electric light signals, there will be two TIMES bulletin boards for election returns—one at the north end of the Times Building, Forty-third Street and Broadway, and the other at Forty-sixth Street and Broadway.

HUGHES CONFIDENT; GLAD FIGHT IS OVER

Convinced He Has Proved to the People That Wilson's Policies Were in Error.

SPENDS THE DAY IN REST

Candidate Will Receive Returns at the Astor, Alone with His Family.

Satisfied that he has placed before the people of the country a complete case against the Democratic Administration, and confident that his election is assured, Charles E. Hughes spent yesterday quietly at the Hotel Astor and refused to make any further statement. He will receive the election returns tomorrow night at the suite of rooms he has engaged on the eighth floor of the Hotel Astor. Only the members of his family will be with him. They are Mrs. Hughes, his three daughters, the Misses Helen, Catherine, and Elizabeth, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr.

Mr. Hughes said yesterday that he was in better physical trim than he was twenty-one weeks ago, the day after his nomination. He had put in a trying year on the Supreme Court bench and had worked steadily until the day before his nomination. There had been no opportunity for a vacation and the long and arduous campaign ahead was looked forward to with some misgivings.

But once he was out upon the stump Mr. Hughes found the task to his liking, and yesterday he was feeling better and was a few pounds heavier than when he began the fight. He was the picture of health and even his voice, which had been put to so trying a test, was in good shape.

Saw Gain From the Start.

Mr. Hughes felt that he had slowly, but surely from the day he started out to tour the country on what proved to be one of the longest campaigns in which a Presidential nominee has engaged, built up his arguments and placed them before the American voters in a manner that proved to them that the Wilson Administration was at error in many of its policies. It was a case against the Democracy, his managers felt, which had reduced the opposition to methods unworthy of an American Administration, such as an appeal to classes made, they felt, by the passage of the Adamson law.

The effect of Mr. Hughes's campaign tours, it was felt, was cumulative. Mr. Hughes was confident that his arguments had builded themselves up in a way, with the climax in the last weeks of the campaign, which had placed the Administration clearly on the defensive and had opened the eyes of the people to the need of a firm policy of Americanism which would win back the respect of other nations and prepare the country for the economic condition to be faced after the close of the war.

It was with this effect in view that Mr. Hughes mapped out his campaigns. First carefully laying the foundation by showing the need as he saw it for protection to American industries and for an economic business-like administration of the affairs of government, in connection with which there must be a true spirit of Americanism that extended protection to its citizens in a manner which shows America as a country unafraid and ready to stand for its rights. Looking back on the campaign tours Mr. Hughes felt that this had been done in a manner to convince the American people that he saw the needs of the country in the correct light.

Of his Americanism and the fact that he stood first and always for America and against any dual allegiance, Mr. Hughes felt that none could hold any doubt. He pounded that home in the closing weeks of his campaign, and was satisfied that the demonstrations which greeted his remarks were convincing proof that the people knew he meant what he said and wanted a President who stood before the world in that light.

Glad Campaign Is Over.

There could be no more confident man than Mr. Hughes. The demonstrations which greeted him on the closing days of the campaign were to him the final proof that he would be victorious when the ballots are cast tomorrow. He was glad yesterday that the strain of the campaign was over. He laughed and joked about the experiences encountered.

With the cares of the campaign off his mind Mr. Hughes slept until 10 o'clock yesterday morning and got up feeling greatly refreshed. He spent the day with his family, endeavoring to forget politics as far as he was able. In the early evening he went for a walk, and then to see his grandchildren, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr. He kept away from political leaders and had a real day off, the first since his nomination.

Tomorrow after casting his ballot he will remain at the Hotel Astor and receive reports about the indications from various parts of the country. There will be a private wire in his rooms at the Astor, and he will receive the full reports from national headquarters.

As yet Mr. Hughes has made no plans in the event of his election. If the vote is in his favor he probably will remain at the Astor for a few days, and then select some place where he can have comparative quiet for the next three months.

BOTH SIDES ARE SURE OF CARRYING STATE

Tammany Leaders Say Wilson Will Get at Least 75,000 Plurality in This City.

MURPHY SILENT ON FIGURES

But Predicts Democratic Victory—Tanner Says Hughes Will Win by 100,000 in the State.

Final predictions as to how New York State will vote tomorrow were made last night by Democratic and Republican leaders in this city. All declared positively their candidates would win. Tammany Hall gave no figures. The Republican leaders prophesied that the State would go for Charles E. Hughes by pluralities ranging from 100,000 to 150,000. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, contented himself with making the prediction that the Democrats would "carry the State and sweep the country."

Mr. Murphy has been going over the estimates from the districts since Friday night, when the figures of each leader, according to custom, were turned in to the Fourteenth Street headquarters in sealed envelopes. Mr. Murphy took these envelopes to his home and went over their contents at his leisure with Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the Tammany organization. Last night Mr. Murphy issued this statement:

The reports submitted by Tammany leaders are very satisfactory, indeed. They indicate a substantial majority here for the Democratic ticket. In my opinion Wilson will carry this State and sweep the country.

Murphy has been adverse to giving out figures since 1902, when Bird S. Coler was the Democratic candidate for Governor. Murphy gave his estimate that year of what New York City was going to do. The election was close, and for two hours on election night there was a delay in getting the returns from up State. The final result showed that Coler was defeated by about 8,000. Tammany has always maintained that the Republicans, acting upon the "tip" given by Murphy, saw to it that the up-State plurality was sufficient to overcome whatever the Democrats would do in the city.

Give Wilson 75,000 in City.

Other Tammany leaders are not so reticent, however. They do not want to be quoted, but they are not loath to give figures. In the present campaign their figures vary somewhat, but none of them falls below a plurality of 75,000 for the Democratic ticket in the city. One Tammany leader, who is close to Murphy, said last night that the Democratic vote in New York City would be a big surprise to many. He put the Wilson plurality in the city at not less than 85,000, and said he would not be surprised if it amounted to 100,000. He admitted that both Seabury and McCombs would run behind Wilson, but said the indications were that Wilson would draw heavily on the Socialist vote. Tammany leaders are figuring confidently on carrying New York County by 50,000 plurality, the Bronx by 14,000, Kings by 15,000, Queens by from 8,000 to 12,000, and Richmond by 2,000.

The Republicans do not admit that the Democrats will show any such strength in the city. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said that President Wilson's plurality in Manhattan would not exceed 25,000. He gave no estimates of the other boroughs. Herbert Parsons, ex-County Chairman, and now National Committeeman for New York, estimated that the Democratic plurality in the entire city would not exceed 85,000. He gave the State to Mr. Hughes by 150,000 plurality, figuring that the Republican candidate would come down to the Bronx line with a plurality of 185,000. He said the Democratic plurality in Manhattan would be 22,000; in the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, 18,000, and that Kings County would break even. Here are Chairman Koenig's figures:

A careful estimate, based upon an actual canvass made of the thirty-one Assembly Districts in this county, indicates that Mr. Hughes will surely carry the following Assembly Districts: Sixth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first. The result in the Tenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts will be close, but probably Democratic. The other districts will be Democratic.

The result based upon these figures seems to indicate that President Wilson's plurality in Manhattan will not exceed 25,000, and makes it certain that both Mr. Hughes and Governor Whitman will carry the State of New York by a large majority.

On the Assembly situation, the Republicans will elect Assemblymen in the Sixth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first Assembly Districts, and have an even chance in several others.

We shall also elect State Senators in the Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Senatorial Districts, and Congressmen in the Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third Congressional Districts, and the result in several other Congressional Districts is likely to be close, with chances favoring the Republican candidates.

Chairman Tanner's Forecast.

This is the forecast of Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee:

The latest canvasses received by the Republican State Committee confirm my statement of last Monday that Mr. Hughes

Continued on Page 4.

DRIVE RUMANIANS FROM ROSCA HILL

Teuton Troops Also Storm Strongly Defended Positions in the Prahova Valley.

TAKE 1,747 PRISONERS

Bucharest Reports Atacks at Various Points Repulsed and More Jiul Gains.

RUSSIANS ALSO ADVANCE

Capture a Series of Heights on Northeast Front in the Region South of Dorna Watra.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Rosca height, southeast of Altschanz, on the frontier of Rumania and Transylvania, which Rumanian troops captured Nov. 3, was reconquered yesterday by Austro-German forces, says today's German official statement. The Teutons also stormed the Rumanian positions at Clabucetul Baiului, in the Prahova Valley. Yesterday 1,747 Rumanians were taken prisoner and eight cannon and 20 machine guns were captured by the Teuton forces. Following is the text:

Front of Archduke Charles of Austria.—In northern Transylvania Russians in the Talgyes sector gained local advantages.

On the south front engagements which were began yesterday between Altschauz and the Bodza Pass Road still are going on. The height of Rosca has been reconquered.

The successes already obtained by us in the region of Predeal Pass were completed by the storming of Clabucetul Baiului. The entire Clabucetul position is in our possession. It has been constructed especially strong and was defended tenaciously. Here 647 men and 14 officers, among whom was one regiment commander, were brought in. Yesterday the (Central) allied troops made prisoner altogether 1,747 Rumanians and captured 8 cannon and 20 machine guns.

Our infantry regiment No. 188 deserves special praise. On clearing the battlefield northeast of Campulung 1,000 Rumanians in round figures were buried in one district between Argesulvi and the Targuli Valley.

In launching our attack southeast of Rothenthurm Pass and in a victorious engagement west of the Szurduk Pass Road we took 150 prisoners from Rumanian detachments that had advanced there.

Balkan War Theatre.—Field Marshal von Mackensen's group: Constanza and Mangalia were shelled from the sea. In Constanza some damage was done. The hostile ships were driven away by our coast artillery and by airplane attacks.

VIENNA, Nov. 5, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today by the Austro-Hungarian War Office:

On the 3d of November a group of Austro-Hungarian monitors landed detachments of men on the Danube Island of Dinu and the Rumanian bank of the river opposite it. These detachments drove back the enemy and captured two guns and four munition wagons. Rumanian reinforcements were put to flight.

Front of Archduke Charles—West of the Szurduk Pass Road the Rumanians continue their attacks, but without success. Southeast of the Vorcstorony-Rothenthurm Pass sector we gained ground. Southwest of Predeal Pass German and Austro-Hungarian troops captured in desperate fighting the strongly intrenched and stubbornly defended Clabucetul position, and, quickly pressing forward, took a second enemy line. The enemy left fourteen officers, including several regimental commanders, and 647 men in our hands. The total of captures in the fighting south of the Predeal Pass was thus increased to 1,747 prisoners, and also eight guns and twenty machine guns.

In the frontier region east of Kronstadt the enemy has again renewed his attack. In the region of Tulghes our front at two points has been pressed back about two kilometers.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 5.—The Rumanian War Office communication issued today says:

On the northern and northwestern fronts, along the frontier west of Moldavia and as far as Predelus, the situation is unchanged. In the Prahova Valley we have repulsed several enemy attacks. Toward even ing the enemy succeeded in occupying part of our trenches on Montdihamu, northwest of Azuga.

In the region of Dragoslavele and on the left bank of the Alt several enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In the Jiul Valley our pursuit of the enemy continues. We have captured additional prisoners.

At Orsova the situation is unchanged.

On the southern front, all along the Danube, there has been an exchange of firing.

In Dobrudja slight engagements have taken place.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—Russian troops yesterday made an advance in the region south of Lorna Watra, in the Carpathian Mountains, occupying the Austro-German positions on a series of heights between Mount Lamuntelu and the village of Esolo and southeast of Putna, according to an official announcement made today by the Russian War Department. The text reads:

In the wooded Carpathians, in the region two versts south of Capul Mount, an enemy battery was compelled to abandon its position owing to the fire of our artillery.

South of Dorna Watra our troops made an advance, occupying a series of heights between Lamuntelu Mount and the village of Esolo and southeast of Putna.

In Transylvania no events of importance occurred.

In Dobrudja on the Danube front there was an exchange of fire. Skirmishes took place between scouting parties from both sides on the Casimcea-Rimnik-Tariverdi-Devenderia line.

JUDGE OF GENERAL SESSIONS
SIGMUND WECHSLER
Vote fourteen on ballot. Endorsed by Cleveland Democracy and Independence League.—Advt.

BRITAIN WARNS MEXICO ON AIDING U-BOATS

Says Allies Will Take "Drastic Measures," Declaring Wireless Is Used for German Purposes.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 5.—The Mexican Government has been notified by the British Ambassador at Washington of the presence of German submarines in the Gulf of Mexico and has been warned that the Allies will take "drastic measures" if the undersea craft receive aid from Mexican ports or sources.

This information was made public tonight by Foreign Minister Aguilar, who issued the text of a note received from the British Ambassador, through United States Secretary of State Lansing and Chargé d'Affaires Charles B. Parker.

The British note demands a strict censorship of the Mexican wireless, and says that any failure to maintain Mexican neutrality will be attended by disastrous results. In his reply, addressed to Mr. Parker, Señor Aguilar says that it seems strange to the Mexican Government that Great Britain should use the United States State Department as an intermediary on a point concerning Mexico alone, especially when Great Britain has an accredited representative to Mexico. The reply says that the Mexican Government will, for this time only, answer the representations of the British Government through Mr. Parker.

Foreign Minister Aguilar states that the Mexican Government feels it unjust for the Allies to hold Mexico responsible for submarine activties in the gulf of Mexico when the same submarines arrived in American ports and sank ships in American territorial waters without causing conflict or difficulties between Germany and the United States. He adds that Mexico desires to retain cordial relations with Great Britain, and, to this end, suggests that the English fleet prevent the German submarines from leaving their base, thus obviating to the Mexican Government disagreeable incidents caused by the European conflict.

If such measures by England are not efficacious, the Foreign Minister concludes, the Mexican Government will take such measures as the circumstances direct should German submarines enter Mexican waters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 5.—Vera Cruz sends report from fishing boats that a submarine has been sighted near the Yucatan Coast. Orders were given to Mexican gunboats to put to sea to investigate the rumors. The garrison at Tampico has been ordered to take all precautions against the possibility of a submarine entering the Panuco River as it is feared it might destroy oil wells owned by the Pearson Company, which is supplying oil to the British Navy.

PARRAL ABANDONED BY CARRANZA FORCE

Villistas' Advance on City Reported in Chihuahua—Tale of Fisher's Death Doubted.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 5.—Parral has been abandoned by the Carranza garrison under command of General Luis Herrera, according to passengers arriving tonight by train from Chihuahua City. Nothing could be learned, however, of the Americans there, they said.

The report from Chihuahua City that Dr. Fisher, an American, was killed by bandits in the taking of Santa Rosalia was discredited by a foreign merchant from that place who arrived at Juarez late last night by train. The merchant, who asked that his name be not disclosed, said that while he did not see Dr. Fisher, he was sure no foreigners were injured during the time Santa Rosalia was occupied last Wednesday.

The Carranza garrison withdrew from Santa Rosalia, he added, leaving the bandits free to enter. After remaining in the town about six hours they followed up the garrison and sharp firing was heard. The bandits, according to his account, then proceeded south to Jimenes, which they were believed still to occupy, tearing up railway tracks as they moved south.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Nov. 4.—Villa with all his forces is moving on Parral, according to the latest reports, based on the statements tonight of prisoners.

U-BOAT SINKS BRITISH CRUISER, BERLIN SAYS

Belated Announcement Refers to the Sinking of Mine Sweeper, British Assert.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—An announcement made today by the German Naval Staff says:

"One of our submarines destroyed on Oct. 23 a small English cruiser of old construction with two funnels. The scene of the engagement was off the west coast of Ireland."

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Commenting on the German Admiralty report of the sinking of an English cruiser off the Irish coast the British Admiralty states:

"This announcement evidently refers to the sinking of the minesweeper Genista, the loss of which was officially announced on the 26th of October."

The British Admiralty on Oct. 26 stated that the minesweeper Genista was torpedoed by a submarine on Oct. 23 and sunk. All the officers and seventy-three men of the vessel were lost and twelve men were saved. The Admiralty added that when last seen the Genista was sinking but was still engaged with the hostile submarine.

GEN. MAHON TO HEAD FORCES IN IRELAND

General Maxwell Transferred to England—Gen. Wingate Made High Commissioner in Egypt.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is officially announced that Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon, commander of the British forces on the western frontier in Egypt, has been appointed to succeed Major Gen. Sir John Grenfell Maxwell as commander of the British forces in Ireland. General Maxwell is appointed Commander in Chief of the Northern Command in England.

It is also announced officially that General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, has been appointed High Commissioner for Egypt in succession to Lieut. Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon.

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CENTRAL POWERS PROCLAIM POLAND AGAIN A NATION

A Kingdom to be Established Out of Conquered Territory, the Two Kaisers Announce.

MONARCH NOT YET NAMED

Constitutional Form of Government and a National Army Also Promised.

FRONTIERS STILL IN DOUBT

Meanwhile Poles Are Privileged to Fight on the German Side for Promised Autonomous State.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Polish provinces occupied by troops of the Central Powers," says the Overseas News Agency, "were the scene today of a great and momentous historic event. Germany and Austria-Hungary by joint action proclaimed Warsaw and Lublin the Kingdom of Poland, and re-established the right of the Polish nation to control its own destinies, to live an independent national life and to govern itself by chosen representatives of the nation.

"A fews days ago a Polish delegation had called upon the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. Its members were representative Poles of all classes, all parties, all ranks of society and all creeds. They transmitted to the German Government the wishes of the Polish nation which now have been granted to them.

"Thus the ancient Kingdom of Poland, from which in the past came famous rulers like the Jagellones, (a dynasty founded by Jagello which reigned in Poland from 1386 to 1572,) and glorious soldiers like the great Sobieski, (John III., King of Poland in 1674-1696,) is now resurrected to new life. The Poles are free from Russian oppression; no more to be trodden under the heels of the Cossack. The liberty that had been destroyed a century ago on Russian instigation now is restored. The rule of the knout has been abolished. Poland has been given back to Western civilization."

Text of the Manifesto.

The manifesto issued at Warsaw and Lublin reads as follows:

His Majesty the German Emperor and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, inspired by firm confidence in a final victory of their arms, and prompted by a desire to lead the districts conquered by their armies under heavy sacrifices from Russian domination toward a happy future, have agreed to form of these districts a national State with a hereditary monarchy and a constitutional Government. The exact frontiers of the Kingdom of Poland shall be outlined later.

The new kingdom will receive the guarantees needed for the free development of its own forces by its intimate relations with both powers. The glorious traditions of the ancient Polish armies and the memory of the brave comradeship in the great war of our days shall revive in a national army. The organization, instruction and command of this army shall be arranged by common agreement.

The allied monarchs express the confident hope that Polish wishes for the evolution of a Polish State and for the national development of a Polish kingdom shall now be fulfilled, taking due consideration of the general political conditions prevailing in Europe and of the welfare and the safety of their own countries and nations.

The great realm which the western neighbors of the Kingdom of Poland shall have on their eastern frontier shall be a free and happy State enjoying its own national life, and they shall welcome with joy the birth and prosperous development of this State.

The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung prints a leading article entitled "Poland's Hour of Fate," stating that "a hundred years ago as the result of the Congress at Vienna Poland's fate went into the hands of Russia, but that now Poland's freedom is inseparably linked together with the victory of Germany and her allies." Continuing, the newspaper says:

"Only the Central Powers have a vital interest in the existence of a free Poland. The Poles now are free from Russian domination and have an opportunity to form a national State, to establish connections with the Central Powers, and, protected by these relations, to promote their political and economic life and develop their national civilization.

Central Powers to Aid Poles.

"For these purposes during the near future the Poles will need our help. Under Russian domination no Polish administration, no Polish schools, and no Polish army were admitted, and the Russians in this way tried to hinder the development of special bodies for the working out of these tasks. The Russians neglected the construction of railroads and waterways. Everywhere a basis of public life and administration must be created out of nothing, and the reconstruction of a Polish national life has to proceed step by step.

"It was not the 'protectors of small nations' that restored Poland to its own national evolution, but those two powers against which the enemy appealed to the hatred by small nations of the whole

world. The Western Powers showed only their sympathy for Poland in words. Many times the cry 'Vive la Pologne!' was shouted in the West, but real obligations for Poland were carefully avoided. Every time the Poles entered into the struggle for independence and hoped for help from London and Paris it became evident they had built upon empty words. From that side liberty could not come for Poland.

"If today a different decision had been reached in the war—if Russian arms were victorious in the East—then for another hundred years the population of Poland would have to drag its chains from promise to promise without any protest on the part of the Western Powers."

News Causes Sensation in Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 4, (via London, Monday, Nov. 6.)—Official announcement that the Austro-Hungarian and German Emperors have proclaimed independence for Poland, was made here tonight. The news spread rapidly throughout the city, and the population hailed it as marking one of the greatest events of the war.

While a rumor had been current for several days that the proclamation was imminent, the announcement nevertheless caused a profound sensation. The step is everywhere interpreted as evidence that the Central Powers feel strong enough from a military standpoint to realize the task thus begun.

The new Constitution of Poland will be framed by a body of Poles to be selected later. It is understood that the selection of these delegates will be left entirely to the decision of the people.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (via London.)—The morning newspapers today all print the Polish proclamation prominently, but abstain from comment on it, only reproducing the editorial concerning the proclamation printed by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. Die Post, in reproducing this editorial, apologizes to its readers because Die Post is unable to express its own views.

A number of the newspapers, including the Tages Zeitung and Vorwärts, promise editorial discussions of the proclamation tomorrow. The general impression here over the situation is one of satisfaction. There have been no popular demonstrations.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.—Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed an autograph letter to Premier Ernest von Koerber stating that it is his will when the new State of Poland comes into existence to grant Galicia the right independently to manage its own internal affairs. The Emperor charges Premier von Koerber to prepare measures for the legal realization of this command.

AUTONOMY ONLY AFTER WAR.

But Volunteer Armies Can Fight for Germans in the Meantime.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—A German statesman tonight interpreted for me the significance of the Austro-German manifesto proclaiming the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland, to be read publicly at noon to-morrow at Warsaw by General von Beseler, German Governor General of Poland, and at Lublin by General Kuk, the Austrian Military Governor. He particularly emphasized the following points:

"The actual setting up of the autonomous Polish State will not take place until peace is restored, but the word of 'His Majesty, the German Kaiser, and of his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, who, inspired by firm confidence in the final victory of their arms and guided by the wish to lead to a happy future the territories of Poland torn from Russia under heavy sacrifices by their brave troops, have agreed to make of the territories an autonomous State with a hereditary monarchy and constitutional Government,' is to be considered not as a conditional promise but as a solemn and irrevocable guarantee."

The next sentence of the proclamation, "The determination of the exact boundaries of the Kingdom of Poland is reserved," may, according to this statesman, be taken to mean that the boundaries of the new Kingdom will be settled after the restoration of peace. The question as to who shall be King, too, is unsettled and will be left until the war is over, as also will be the organization of a national Polish army. This does not, however, preclude the possibility that volunteer Polish armies will be seen fighting in the present war in defense of the promised autonomous Polish State.

The hope of the allied monarchs that the wishes of the Poles for the national development of the Kingdom of Poland will be fulfilled with necessary consideration for the general political situation of Europe and the welfare and safety of their own (the monarch's) countries and people, is interpreted as a hint that Germany and Austria are not actuated in this step exclusively by altruism, but by self interest as well, the statesman remarking that they were doing this not entirely for the sake of the beautiful eyes of the Poles, but also with an eye to themselves. Commenting further, my informant said:

"We think the proclamation of our intentions will serve to stabilize Poland. The Poles are by nature an emotional and somewhat nervous people and this will put an end to their long waiting, their anxieties and doubts as to the future of Poland and satisfy them that the country will never return under the Russian yoke."

I gathered further from him that the Poles were to be trained in the art of government and taken up into the present organization as fast as possible so that as soon after the war's end as is practicable, when the Kingdom of Poland shall have been created, a smoothly running governmental machinery can be turned over to the Polish nation for its further self-government.

A feature worth noting is that the future Government of Poland is to be liberal, particularly toward the Jews, if good intentions are any guarantee. It was remarked here that in a delegation of Polish patriots headed by Count Radziwill, which waited on the Chancellor last week with a memorial [illegible] the hastening of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Poland, there was a prominent Jewish citizen of Warsaw.

In political circles an irrevocable promise of autonomy to Poland at this time is considered a brilliant move.

USE GAS AGAINST RUSSIANS.

Germans Thus Get Possession of a Village, but Are Shelled Out.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.—The official communication issued from general headquarters today reads as follows:

Western (Russian) Front—Violently bombarding the village of Movejki, north of Postavy, with chemical shells, the Germans pushed our detachments out of the village, but, owing to our fire, they were compelled to abandon its occupation, and the village has again been taken by us.

In the region of Goduisishki, north of Postavy, the Germans, after a fierce bombardment with trench guns, launched gas attacks. In the regions west of the village of Bobnov and the Brody-Zlochow Road successful operations were carried out by our scouting parties. In the region of Michishcu Wood and the village of Lipnicadolna the fighting has slackened.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

Eastern War Theatre: Front of Prince Leopold—A well prepared small enterprise gave us almost without losses among our troops possession of the village of Moshellai, east of Goduisiliki. The enemy left more than sixty prisoners and several machine guns and mine throwers in our hands. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

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The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For the first time in several weeks we again see fighting in Dobrudja. Such periodic displays of activity are but natural when two armies are in constant touch with each other. It does not indicate, however, that the Dobrudja fighting is more than a temporary flare-up. Both sides, it seemed, began minor offensive operations. There may be a reason for it, but whatever this reason is, it is not with the idea of accomplishing anything in that particular field. The reasons why this is so have been sufficiently amplified in other reviews to need no other reference. What may be the object, however, is, on the part of the Germans, to cover the transfer of troops to the Transylvania field, and on the part of the Rumanians, to prevent such transfer.

I have explained in detail why Mackensen has about reached the end of his rope in Dobrudja, why he can do nothing more until von Falkenhayn breaks through the Transylvania border and joins him. The same barriers which prevent Mackensen from advancing out of Dobrudja also prevent the Rumanians from assuming the offensive. This state has as yet not quite been reached. As long as the Rumanians are in force in Dobrudja, and they still seem to be, there is a potential danger accompanying a weakening of the German forces. There is a serious doubt, however, whether this danger will ever become active. Once the Dobrudja situation has been cleared up by the advance of Mackensen to the Danube on the northern boundary, this danger will have been removed, and Mackensen will be free to do just as the Rumanians have probably already done—shift some of his troops to the Transylvania front while he himself intrenches and remains entirely on the defensive.

Of course the same procedure is open to the Rumanians, and it must be said that in this the advantage is all with the Rumanians, because of their very much shorter lines. It is the advantage of the interior position, the advantage which the Central Powers have held from the beginning of the war. In order to reach the Transylvanian frontier the Germans in Dobrudja have to travel the length of the entire southern border of Rumania, from Dobrudja to the Iron Gates. The Rumanians, on the other hand, have to go but the short distance across the country before they are at the point of greatest danger and the point where they are needed most.

There is really but one point—or, rather, one section—of the Transylvania line which the Rumanians have to fear, and that is the section between Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, the territory between Red Tower Pass and Predeal. The Teutons here, as elsewhere, are outnumbered, and they can only make up for this handicap by superior communications. In other words, they are practically limited to that section where the railroad facilities are such as to discount the discrepancy in men. Obviously, it does not make any difference how many men a given power may have. The point is to have numerical superiority at the point of attack. One of the fundamental principles of all strategy is to have the most men at the proper point at the right time. If, then, the Germans by their superior transportation facilities can so shift their men that they have a superiority in numbers at the point of attack, the mere fact that as a whole they are outnumbered is without effect.

For several weeks there has been severe fighting in the vicinity of Predeal. On Saturday the Rumanians retook a height near the Torsburg Pass, just east of Predeal; on Sunday the Germans retook it. It is, however, a very minor advantage, any way we look at it. The Rumanians gained but little advantage by their success and lost little when it was wrested from them. The main point to consider is that, in spite of the claimed successes of either side, the situation is stationary. This in itself is an advantage to the Rumanians, as every day that passes brings the Winter that much nearer, and if by Winter the Germans have not succeeded in breaking down the Rumanian resistance which blocks the passes Germany's chance of eliminating Rumania from the war has passed.

This chance seemed brilliant at one time. When Rumanian defenses were crushed in Dobrudja it was generally expected that the beginning of the end of this newcomer in the lists was in sight. But, although seven weeks have gone by since the Rustchuk bridge was blown up, matters have not changed in the slightest degree. A little more territory has changed hands, the Germans have advanced somewhat to the north, but the changes have brought no advantages.

On the Isonzo front, the Italians are still hammering away in the new offensive which is reaching toward Trieste. Austria denies that any advances have been made. All the reports from Vienna tell of repulses of every Italian attack. At the same time it is evident from the points where fighting is now taking place that the Italians have achieved considerable success. The beginning of the offensive found Italy clinging to the western edge of the Carso Plateau. Their grip on it was none too secure, their situation precarious. The slightest Austrian success along this line would have thrust them back on the Doberdo. The danger of this has been removed and the grip which has been obtained on the Carso is firm and lasting. For nearly three miles the Austrians have been pushed back, and as fast as one new position is consolidated, a new thrust is made.

The next few days will be interesting from one point of view. The limit to previous Italian offensives has been but a few days. Then their supply of artillery ammunition runs low, and their attack first slackens and then dies out. The present offense has been under way now for four days and has met with a considerable measure of success. The Austrian loss has been severe, a matter of 10,000 prisoners having been taken.

The Italian gains have, however, brought but little advantage from the standpoint of communications. In fact, this element of strategy is almost entirely lacking in the Carso region. There are any number of roads crossing the plateau and wandering over it in various ways. None of them within striking distance of the Italians is of sufficient importance to exert any effect on the general situation. The Italians have simply taken so much territory, and this, a small amount, of no particular value. They have inflicted considerable loss on the Austrians—probably an army corps having been placed on the casualty reports, though the cost of doing this cannot be estimated. The situation is one that the Austrians have no present cause to worry about.

FATE OF U-41 RAISES ARMED-SHIP ISSUE

Germans Point to 'New Baralong Case' as Upholding Their Charge Against British.

CALLS FOR RUTHLESS WAR

Berlin Newspaper Demands That Government Avenge Death of Capt. Hansen and His Crew.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The official report of the German submarine U-41 being sunk by a British ship flying the American flag on Sept. 19, which was sent out from Berlin yesterday, is probably equally designed for neutral, and particularly American, consumption, and gets its peculiar importance from its emphasis of the fact that Captain Hansen of the U-41, who lost his life, had scrupulously observed the rules of international law and stopped the vessel, which appeared to be an American merchantman.

This case undoubtedly will be used, together with the Baralong case, to justify Germany's contention that armed merchantmen should be treated as auxiliary warships, and that in view of the British practice of not only arming merchantmen "but ordering them to sail under false flags, and while under neutral colors to attack German submarines," there can be no admission that armed enemy merchant ships are entitled to any immunity.

It is not improbable that the fact that submarine commanders fear a "franc-tireur at sea" in every suspicious merchantman they meet and attempt to hail will be advanced as sufficient explanation and extenuation of any mistake or unlawful sinking that might happen, the blame being laid to these alleged practices by the British. There also is a significant remark at the end of this report to the effect that one of the two survivors, Lieutenant Crompton, attempted to make a report to the German Government through the American Embassy in London, but that his reports never reached the German Government.

The press so far has not had time to comment on the "new Baralong case" with the exception of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, which says:

"This proof of a new and shocking murder of brave German soldiers by English seamen will deepen and strengthen the realization of the English national character among the German people. The German nation expects and demands that such deeds of shame find their just vengeance. The most effective reprisal and at the same time prerequisite for the punishment of these murderers is ruthless war to a finish on England with all the forces and means at our disposal."

The champions of ruthless submarine warfare undoubtedly will attempt to make all possible capital out of this case.

TELLS OF U-BOAT ATTACK.

Sailor Says Submarine Took Freighter's Crew Aboard.

Frederick Smith, 50 years old, a native of Hartford, Conn., arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis after traveling 35,000 miles by sea. His ship was sunk by a German submarine at the mouth of the English Channel on Oct. 20.

Smith said that he shipped as third engineer on the British freighter Midland in March for a voyage to China, but on arriving at St. Lucia in the West Indies to coal he was told the vessel was bound for Vladivostok and Siberia. An increase in pay persuaded him to go to the Russian port by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

After discharging cargo at Vladivostok the Midland went to Melbourne, loaded grain for Havre, and arrived off Cape Ushant at the entrance to the English Channel on the night of Oct. 20.

"A German submarine suddenly appeared on the surface half submerged and fired a shot across our bow," Smith said. "Captain Bennett swerved on his course and went ahead. The submarine was much faster than our craft, however, and after she had sent six more shells our skipper decided to stop. There were thirty-three in our crew, including eight white men. The others were Lascars and Chinamen. I was the only American on board. The commander of the submarine ordered Captain Bennett to get his crew into the boats, and we lowered the port and starboard lifeboats, which accommodated us easily.

"After we had left the Germans boarded the Midland and placed bombs in the hold, which exploded later and sent her to the bottom. As it was very rough we were all taken on board the submarine and remained there for half an hour while the lifeboats were towed in toward the French coast. Finally we were put back in the boats, and drifted in a heavy sea all night with the water up to our knees. At daylight we were picked up by a French fishing boat and landed at St. Malo."

BLOW UP STRANDED U-BOAT.

Germans Unable to Float Submarine That Hits Danish Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says a German submarine stranded on Saturday night off Harboeere, on the west coast of Denmark.

After vain attempts by German torpedo boat destroyers to refloat it and the refusal of assistance from the local lifeboat station, the crew blew up the submarine and took refuge on board the destroyers.

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ALLIES ON SOMME LAUNCH NEW ATTACK

French Capture Most of Saillisel and Northern Part of St. Pierre Wood.

BRITISH WIN HIGH GROUND

Secure Dominating Position Near Waslencourt in Advance on 1,000-Yard Front.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—After several weeks of purely local fighting, in which the troops and artillery were greatly hindered by bad weather, both the French and British armies on the Somme resumed the offensive today, and gained notable successes.

The hardest fighting took place on the French front. Attacking the German salient between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel the troops of General Fayalle pushed their lines several hundred yards nearer to the village of Le Transloy. The British hold a line directly west of the village, about 500 yards distant, while the French are advancing on it from the south. The French also captured the greater part of the village of Saillisel, southeast of Sailly.

The St. Pierre Vaast Wood, lying directly south of Saillisel, was attacked by the French on three sides at once. They succeeded in capturing three lines of trenches, defending the northern spur of the wood while they took the whole line of German positions on the southwestern outskirts. Over 500 prisoners fell into the hands of the attackers. The western outskirts of the wood were captured by the French yesterday.

On the British sector of the front north of the Somme General Haig's troops, in an advance on a front of over 1,000 yards, secured the high ground in the neighborhood of the Butte de Warlencourt. Elsewhere minor advances were made.

On the Verdun front Paris announces the complete occupation of the villages of Vaux and Damloup. Artillery fighting continues in this sector, being particularly violent around Douaumont.

The official report from Paris this evening follows:

"North of the Somme we made several successful attacks during the course of the day, accomplishing a series of appreciable advances between the region south of Le Transloy and the district south of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

"Between Les Boeufs and Sailly-Saillisel we pushed our lines several hundred meters in the direction of Le Transloy. East of Sailly-Saillisel we captured a trench and conquered the greater part of the village of Saillisel.

"South of this village we attacked from three sides at once the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, which is powerfully organized by the enemy, and made an important advance, capturing successively three trenches which defended the northern horn of the wood, and also taking the whole line of the enemy's positions on the southwestern outskirts.

"The fighting was particularly bitter on that section of the front. German counterattacks were brilliantly repulsed with the hand grenade and bayonet.

"In the course of these actions we captured 522 prisoners, of whom 15 were officers.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery battle in the region of Douaumont continues. We occupy the entire village of Vaux.

"Relative calm prevailed on the remainder of the front."

The French afternoon report reads:

"North of the Somme the enemy did not resume his attempt on our trenches in St. Pierre Vaast Wood. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was fifty. During the night there was an intermittent artillery duel.

"On the right bank of the Meuse there was a fairly heavy bombardment in the region of Douaumont, Vaux, and La Laufee. East of Fort Vaux our troops, extending their progress occupied during the night the village of Damloup, making some prisoners.

"On the rest of the front there was nothing important."

The British official communication issued this evening says:

"We attacked at several points along the front, making some progress and taking a few prisoners. On our extreme right we cleared a pocket of Germans.

"In the centre we progressed on a front of over a thousand yards, securing the high ground in the neighborhood of the Butte de Warlencourt.

"The weather continues stormy."

The British official statement issued this afternoon says:

"There was a heavy rain during the night. Except for the usual trench mortar activity, there is nothing to report."

Great Artillery Firing, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Artillery activity of great violence on the region north of the Rivers Somme and Ancre, in France, was resumed yesterday, according to the official statement issued today at German Army Headquarters. Anglo-French attacks near the Ancre and north of Courcelette, in the region of Gueudecourt and northwest of Sailly-Saillisel were repulsed. The statement says:

"Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Artillery activity extended to the front north of the Ancre and reached the region north of the Somme, where it assumed great violence.

"Hostile patrol attacks close to the east bank of the Ancre and north of Courcelette and near Gueudecourt and northwest of Sailly-Saillisel were repulsed.

"Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—Towns which had not been evacuated by the population behind our Champagne front had been frequently shelled in the last artillery bombardment from Rheims. We answered this yesterday with a fire against Rheims.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) artillery duels increased locally.

"The French perceived absolutely nothing of the voluntary evacuation of Fort Vaux by German troops, which had been carried out," says the Overseas News Agency, "as a tactical measure during the night of Nov. 1-2. This was proved by the fact that the French commenced the shelling of Fort Vaux when the Germans had evacuated it, and maintained this bombardment with guns of the heaviest calibre until 5:30 o'clock the following afternoon. Evidently the French knew only by means of the German wireless which was issued at this time that they had been shelling the whole day an empty heap of ruins."

BELITTLES SOMME GAINS.

German Headquarters Says Unheard-of Efforts Failed Completely.

BERLIN, Nov. 5, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A report issued from the German Army Headquarters with regard to the battle between the Anglo-French forces and Germans in the Somme region of France is published in the German newspapers. It says:

"Contrary to former wars in which the destiny of nations and continents is often decided by one battle and in the space of a few hours this world-war brings battles which go on for months without an important result being decided. Such is the engagement being fought on the River Somme.

"The attacking powers without any doubt conceived and planned a battle of the greatest style, destined to change radically the general strategical situation on the war theatres of three continents. What is the result? An inflection of the unshakable German front hardly noticeable even on maps of the largest scale.

"The gain of this inflection, according to conservative calculation, cost about 600,000 men, a loss that means 2,000 men for each square kilometer of terrain transformed into a desert. The enemy has not even obtained the conquest of Péronne and Bapaume.

"The fact that these figures offer sharp contrast to the result reached up to the present is the reason why the Entente Powers now deny their original intentions in making the attack and why they affirm that they did not plan to break through, but only to detain German masses of troops on the western front.

"This is the success of the Somme offensive undertaken with all the world's means and with the highest hopes.

"The first great thrust of the Entente offensive in July surpassed German expectations as to power and endurance, but it failed owing to the unparalleled aggression of the German troops, and our assailants gave up their intention to break through in that direction.

"Already in August the enemy had passed somewhat the unmethodical tactics of a general pressure against the whole front which, as was natural, brought only isolated advantages. In September the tactics of the enemy again were completely changed, by an undeniably increased pushing force he obtained an important gain in terrain, and, resuming his bold intention of breaking through, the enemy directed all his efforts against the top of the triangle and to gain some ground north of the Somme between that river and the Ancre. This meant the definitive division of the general battle into two separate engagements.

"The southern battle in the district of Biaches and Vermandovillers, after the failure of the idea to break through on a big scale, resulted in a noticeable gain of terrain in the sector of Berny and Chaulnes in consequence of powerful local thrusts. These gains, however, could not be extended owing to the heavy losses sustained by the attacking troops.

"In the northern sector the weight of the common thrust succeeded in extending considerably the conquered triangle by the conquest of Gueudecourt and further terrain, including Combles, during the battle of Sept. 25 to 27, but the aims of this unheard of effort—the strategical breach of the lines at the top of the triangle—were not obtained in spite of fighting beyond all human comprehension.

"The unheard of Anglo-French efforts in the battles of October also finally failed as the result of the German resisting power which certainly had increased enormously since the middle of September.

"The result of the Somme battle, therefore, can be stated as follows: The enemy did not succeed in breaking through the German lines. Neither did he crush the German forces, which would have meant the shaking of the German west front. The enemy did not even obtain the modest aim of detaining a sufficient number of German troops on the western front in order to impede a great German action in another war theatre. Conquered Dobrudja and liberated Transylvania are proofs of this."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mme. Alma Gluck
America's Favorite Soprano
Gives her only New York Recital this season in
Carnegie Hall
Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 11th, at 2:30
The Knabe
The instrument of her choice, will accompany her

To this artistic creation she refers in the following glowing terms:

"I need not tell you how pleased I am to again have the assistance of the Knabe Piano on my tour. You know in what esteem I hold it, and having tried it and never having found it wanting, I am sure of at least one pleasure during my artistic exertions, that of listening to its beautiful tone.

With kindest regards, believe me to be
Very sincerely yours,
ALMA GLUCK."

WAREROOMS
FIFTH AVENUE
at Thirty-ninth St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Vote for Hughes Is a Vote for War
See
Ruck
Out To-day
and
Be Convinced

ITALIANS, IN 4 DAYS, TAKE 9,000 AUSTRIANS

Total Number of Prisoners Since Before the Fall of Gorizia Amounts to 40,365.

ROME, Nov. 5.—Italian troops fighting on the Austro-Italian front in the last four days have taken 8,992 prisoners, including 270 officers, says the statement issued today by the Italian War Department. Since the Italian offensive started Aug. 6 on the Julian front the Italians have captured 40,365 Austro-Hungarians, including 1,008 officers.

Austro-Hungarian forces yesterday directed five successive attacks against the Italian positions at the so-called Observatory on the slopes of Cima Boeche, in the Travignola Valley, it is officially announced. All the attacks were driven off with heavy loss and an Italian counterattack at the point of the bayonet dispersed the Austro-Hungarians, who left numerous dead on the field.

In the Carso region the Italians extended their occupation in the sector south of the Oppacchiasella-Castagnievizza road and took about 200 prisoners. The text of the statement reads:

In the Vallarsa in the area of Mount Pasubio and on the Asiago Plateau the enemy artillery yesterday was more active.

In the Travignola Valley after attempting a demonstrative action on Mount Col Bricon the enemy launched five successive attacks against the so-called Observatory on the slopes of Cima Boeche. They were all driven off with heavy loss and a counter-attack at the point of the bayonet eventually dispersed the enemy, who left numerous bodies, including those of four officers, on the ground.

In the region to the east of Gorizia and on the Carso our troops yesterday were engaged in consolidating themselves in spite of enemy artillery fire. By minor offensive operations we extended our occupation in the sector south of Oppacchiasella-Castagnievizza road, taking about 20 prisoners, mostly wounded, and found on the field of battle.

The total number of prisoners made in the last four days' fighting amounts to 8,992, including 270 officers.

Since the offensive on the Italian front began, on Aug. 6, we have taken in all 40,365 prisoners, including 1,008 officers.

All Attacks Failed, Says Vienna.

VIENNA, Nov. 5, (via London.)—The official report issued today by Army Headquarters concerning operations on the Italian front:

On the Carso Plateau the Italians yesterday directed their principal efforts against positions on the southern portion of the plateau. On this occasion the region around Jamiano, (northeast of Monfalcone) was the focal point of the fighting. Our trenches at this point were subjected from early morning to a lively fire which increased in intensity each time before the infantry advanced. All the attacks, especially the last one, which was attempted as late as 8 o'clock in the evening, collapsed before our line with the heaviest of losses to the enemy.

On the other sections of the battle front the artillery duel is being continued with unweakened intensity.

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How do the corporations use Trust Companies?

LARGE organizations—railway companies, industrial corporations, etc.,—use modern Trust Companies as their trustees and agents in various vital functions.

For example, the corporation turns over to the smooth-running, specially adapted machinery of the Trust Company the immense amount of detail involved in the transfer and registration of stocks and bonds. The Trust Company's usefulness in this field is steadily expanding.

The Corporate Trust functions of the Columbia Trust Company now include:

(1) Trustee for Bondholders;
(2) Trustee under Agreements;
(3) Depositary for Protective Committees of Security Holders;
(4) Trustee under Voting Trust Agreements;
(5) Transfer Agent;
(6) Registrar of Securities;
(7) Fiscal Agent.

(See later announcements for explanations of these functions.)

The clients of the Columbia Trust Company include many of the country's strongest corporations.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

HIS MASTER'S HAND.

"The whole Democratic accomplishment must be wiped off the books."
—*Charles E. Hughes in His Milwaukee Speech.*

Dem. Nat'l Com.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists

800,000,000 Sold Yearly

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

M'CLURE SAYS WAR IS NOT HALF OVER

Believes That at No Moment Since the Conflict Began Has Peace Outlook Been So Bad.

FINDS NATIONS FED ON HATE

Tells How Germany's Acts Have Embittered British and French and Blockade Has Stirred Germany.

S. S. McClure, Editor of The New York Evening Mail, who recently returned from Europe, said in an address at the Park Avenue Methodist Church yesterday that at no moment since the war began had the outlook for peace been so bad.

Two particular reasons were responsible for this, he said—the absolute, unquenchable resolution of the French to regain Alsace-Lorraine, and a body of documents supplied for information to the peoples of the contending sides and creating a mental state which precluded anything but absolute hatred on the part of the Entente Allies for their opponents, and vice versa.

Mr. McClure explained that these documents, whether true or false reports of outrages perpetrated by the different armies, had caused the French soldiers to walk in retaliation to death at the front. Then, too, he said, the Lusitania affair, the execution of Edith Cavel, the Zeppelin raids and the invasion of Belgium had resulted in rousing the British, whom he characterized as the most difficult people in the world to enthuse, to raise a voluntary army of 5,000,000 men, and stirred the British to the deepest hatred for the Germans. On the other hand, he said, the Germans held a terrible hatred for the English, who, the Teutons believe, are trying to starve the women and children of the Teutonic allies.

Mr. McClure also said that there were five imperial nations—Japan, Germany, England, Russia and France—burning with imperial passions, and that they wanted the physical geography of the world arranged to their satisfaction. He asserted that England had absolute access to the sea, and that the British Navy was to England as the air tube to the diver. Germany, he declared, wanted to develop Asia Minor and needed access to that region through the Balkans, regarding Asia Minor as essential to her welfare as were India and Canada to the British Empire.

Emperor William, the speaker said, feared a China reorganized by the Japanese and had no ambitions against the United States. Russia, he said, which had once regarded the Bosporus for sentimental reasons, now regarded that waterway as an economic necessity.

SEABURY MAPS OUT A WHIRLWIND FINISH

Goes to Rockland County Today, but Will Be Back for Meetings Here Tonight.

GIVES SUNDAY CHURCH TALK

Issues Statement Declaring Assurance That He Will Beat Whitman for Governor.

Ex-Judge Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, abandoned, for the time being, last night his attacks on the Republican administration and devoted himself to abstract principles of politics in an address at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. He divided all partisans into two classes, those who work for special privilege and those who work for democracy, or equal privilege for all. He said that both elements were represented in all political parties, but that he hoped the Democratic Party, as such, stood for democratic principles.

He advocated measures which would bring the producer and the consumer closer together to the advantage of both, more equitable taxation and a reform of the judiciary which would do away with red tape.

In the afternoon Judge Seabury visited Brownsville and addressed a large meeting in the public school at Stone and Glenmore Avenues. He will leave the city today to speak in Rockland County, but will return for a whirlwind finish tonight. He will be met by an escort of automobiles at 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue at 8 o'clock and continue downtown, making speeches on the way.

Judge Seabury was confident of success last night and issued a statement, in which he said:

"I close the campaign confident of success. I have toured the State from Montauk to Buffalo. I found everywhere evidence of discontent with Governor Whitman's administration and resentment of his methods. I am supported by a Democratic Party absolutely united; by all Progressives who were in the movement for progress and not for revenue or office; by scores of thousands of intelligent Republicans who know that the interests of the State would be best promoted by the removal of Governor Whitman. I will receive the solid independent vote, because the independent voters know that I am independent."

Judge Seabury will leave the city shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon for Nyack.

ANSWER PERKINS "AD."

Democrats Say the Deutschland Brought Only $1,000,000 in Goods.

The Democratic National Committee issued a statement last night as an answer to the advertisement put out by George W. Perkins, in which he recited the arrival of the submarine Deutschland with a large cargo as an instance of how foreign Governments would compete with American manufactured goods under the present Democratic tariff. The statement says:

"The Deutschland brought a $10,000,000 cargo, but less than $1,000,000 of it was goods; the rest securities sent to strengthen Germany's credit in America. Dyestuffs in the cargo amounted to $350,000; drugs, diamonds, and semi-precious stones to less than $550,000, all of which pay a duty about the same as under the old Republican takriff. Of the dyes, drugs, and chemicals none comes into competition with American products, as they are specialties developed from German formulas."

FISHER ASSAILS PROTECTION

Yale Economist Finds Evidence of Underwood Tariff Benefits.

Professor Irving Fisher, head of the Department of Economics of Yale, who is an authority on the tariff and an independent in politics, issued a statement through the Democratic National Committee yesterday as an answer to the Republican tariff arguments. The Underwood tariff, he said, was on the statute books only fourteen months before the war and what effects it had in this period were good. There was less unemployment and more business activity, he said, than before the act was passed. The cry of "foreign competition" after the war, he said, was only a good bogey to frighten children with.

"Why confine our fears," he said, "to 60,000,000 trained and disciplined men of Europe, as does the Republican Publicity Committee, when there are hundreds of millions of Asiatics who work for lower wages? And why hasn't free trade England been long since ruined by low-wage India? Any sophomore in economics knows that both are parties to a trade gain; that trade is reciprocal; that anything that increases imports also increases exports and makes more jobs than it takes away. Yet, according to the latest Republican campaign doctrine, the Underwood tariff not only will cause bread lines after the war, but did so before the war and put 2,000,000 men out of work.

"The Republican claims are, in fact, as absurd as would be a Democratic claim that our prosperity is all due to the Underwood tariff. We must not lose perspective. Our prosperity is not due to the tariff, nor in any large measure to the war, for our munition orders are scarcely 2 per cent. of our total internal commerce. Our prosperity is chiefly due to the natural recovery from the world depression of 1913-1914, helped greatly by the Federal Reserve act, which gave confidence to small business men all over the country that they could get loans when needed. The truth is that the wage earner has in general made less progress when our tariff has been high than when it has been low, and that wages in 'protected' industries have ranked with the lowest in the country.

"The tariff has been the Augean Stable of our national politics. Mr. Wilson cleaned it out. Let us not allow special interests to make his Herculean task necessary a second time."

MORGENTHAU'S FINAL PLEA.

Says Voters Should Realize Wilson "Has Kept Country Out of War.

Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey and Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, issued last night what he called a final word to the voter. He said in part:

"When you enter the booth to cast your vote on Tuesday the question of peace with honor is the thing that you really ought to consider. Safe in the 'ark of peace,' you should realize what the horrors of war would have meant to you if this country had also been drawn into it. President Wilson courageously resisted the militaristic elements in this country, and did not permit them to sway him or to influence his course of neutrality in the slightest degree.

"I had the opportunity while abroad to study the causes of this terrible war and wholesale destruction, and I can state that the war was brought on by just such militaristic spirits as Theodore Roosevelt is typifying, and the same militaristic spirit that permeates Roosevelt now would dominate the Hughes Administration if he should be elected President.

"You, who have been saved all the misery of war through the wise statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson, should be willing to do something more than merely vote for Woodrow Wilson. You should make a real sacrifice, by devoting Monday and Tuesday in enlisting the support of your neighbors for the President who has succeeded in keeping us out of this war. Then you can feel the thrill of satisfaction in having done your share towards perpetuating the rule of justice and righteousness."

WILLCOX PROTESTS CARTOON IS UNFAIR

Tells McCormick Anti-Hughes Advertisement Is False and Malicious in Every Line.

DENIES ALLEGED QUOTATION

Accuses Committee of Putting Out Misstatement in Hope It was Too Late to Refute It.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sent a letter last night to Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, protesting against an advertisement sent out by the Democratic Committee on Saturday and published in yesterday morning's papers. This is his letter:

Nov. 5, 1916.

Mr. Vance McCormick, Chairman Democratic National Headquarters, New York City:

Dear Sir—In this morning's papers there is a full-page cartoon of Mr. Hughes, published in the name of the Democratic National Committee. The cartoon is false and malicious in every line and word. It is drawn and published with the deliberate intention of misrepresenting Mr. Hughes's attitude on the vital questions of the day. The quotation upon which the cartoon rests purporting to quote from Mr. Hughes's Milwaukee speech is false in every word. Neither in Milwaukee nor anywhere else has he made any such statement.

This cartoon, with its false quotation, is a fitting climax to a campaign of deception and misrepresentation which your committee has conducted from the beginning. It endeavors to place Governor Hughes in opposition to policies of which he was as Governor of New York the most conspicuous exponent. He was then and is now the enemy of invisible government. His every public act was straightforward, open, firm. Every promise he made he kept. Every declaration he backed by deeds.

He was as Governor, and will be as President, the protector of the people against greed. His first public service resulted in a marked reduction in the price of gas and electricity to consumers of New York City. His next service resulted in a saving to every life insurance policy holder in the United States. It was his advocacy of workmen's compensation legislation that started that movement throughout the country.

While he was Governor of New York every law was enacted which those desired who were concerned with protecting children from labor. Eight-hour laws signed by him as Governor meant eight hours a day only. They were not laws under which work could be carried on for any number of hours.

Governor Hughes is a man of peace. His whole life has been devoted to the settlement of controversies by peaceful methods. He knows, however, that this country cannot be secure in peace unless it deserves the respect of the world by standing firmly for the rights of its citizens, which the Democratic Administration has not done. It is he who stands for peace with honor.

In the national campaign of 1908 he advocated a Tariff Commission. The Republicans created one, and the Democrats abolished it. Far more important, however, than a Tariff Commission is the tariff legislation that is to be enacted.

The labor and the industries of this country need a protective tariff. Governor Hughes stands for a protective tariff. He is against the reduction of wages and the unemployment which visited us with the Underwood bill, which would still be with us were it not for the war-created prosperity, and which only a Republican Administration and Congress can save us from when the war ends.

For your committee to conclude its campaign by attributing to Mr. Hughes a statement which he never made, and putting it out when the campaign is practically ended, and at a time when you think it cannot be caught up with and denied, simply caps the climax and shows the desperate straits to which the Democratic management has been driven at a moment when it is well known your cause is lost and defeat stares you in the face. Very truly yours, WILLIAM R. WILLCOX.

The cartoon in question represents Mr. Hughes tearing from a book the record of the Democratic achievement under President Wilson, the Republican candidate's arm being guided by a hand labeled Wall Street, invisible Government and greed. Beneath is the quotation from an alleged speech by Mr. Hughes in Milwaukee: "The whole Democratic accomplishment must be wiped off the books."

When Chairman Willcox's letter was shown to Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee he said:

"Mr. Willcox had better file his dying political mail with some of the leading newspapers supporting Mr. Hughes, notably The New York Sun and The Chicago Tribune from whose telegraphic reports of Mr. Hughes's Milwaukee speech this quotation was taken.

"The Sun's account of the Milwaukee speech, printed on the first page in its issue of Sept. 21, 1916, said:

"'The first burst of applause came when he (Hughes) said that the La Follette Shipping bill must be repealed, the next when he said that the Underwood tariff must be replaced by a protective tariff, and the third when he declared that the whole Democratic legislative accomplishment must be wiped off the books for the good of the country.'

"Why this eleventh hour buncombe about a statement which has appeared repeatedly in cartoons and advertisements of our publicity bureau since Sept. 21 without its authenticity being questioned?

"Even though it comes in this manner, I am glad to know that Mr. Hughes approves of the accomplishments of President Wilson and his Administration. His speeches during the last four months have evidently led me to reach an erroneous conclusion."

WHY ACTORS FAVOR WILSON.

Two Leagues Issue Statement Praising Humanitarian Course.

The Wilson and Marshall Theatrical League and the Wilson and Marshall Motion Picture League, comprising many of the principal managers and actors, issued a joint statement last night advocating the re-election of President Wilson. Among other things the statement says:

"We favor the re-election of President Wilson, and appeal to all citizens, independent of party, to cast their votes for Mr. Wilson as one of the greatest Presidents this country has ever had. He has steadfastly advocated the interests of humanity and the welfare of the American people against a disrupted, warring world abroad, against all special interests and trustee or guardianship government, against all calamity howlers, and against un-American business methods.

"He has liberated the American people from the crushing shackles that have come from the massive brains being used as brakes in advocating the interests of the few against those of the many.

"He has preserved for the people peace with honor, as against war with death, and he has kept our country, although made up of the blood of every other nation on earth, on friendly terms with all the nations of the world.

"He has been criticised, of course, but he has been called upon to decide numberless vital questions such as no other President of our country ever had, and in every case his humanitarian and patriotic action has been unselfish and advantageous to the general interests and welfare of all the American people."

George M. Cohan is Chairman of the Theatrical League, and thirty-two other members signed the statement. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Chairman of the Motion Picture League, and forty other members also signed it.

Oklahoma Socialists Optimistic.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 5.—Democratic and Republican leaders focussed their attention today on the apparent confidence of the Socialists that they will draw sufficient strength from the two other organizations to give them victory. The Socialists polled 42,000 votes in 1912. Republican leaders today said their plurality in Oklahoma would be from 4,000 to 25,000, while the Democrats claimed the accustomed plurality of 30,000 or more.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HARMONY

A PIPE BLEND

Harmony
A PIPE BLEND of five distinct kinds of Imported and Domestic tobacco-each kind alone having a delightful aroma and natural flavor without the slightest harshness.

The tobacco with a flavor so delicate—yet "full"—that it might be called "rich-mildness"

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored nut brown tin

ADVERTISEMENT.

Merit versus Novelty at

Gorham's

A new design, in silverware or in anything else, must have genuine merit in the first place if it is to survive that time when the novelty of its first appearance has worn off.

It is characteristic of Gorham designs that the ornamentation wears as well as the silverware itself, primarily because we have never subordinated beauty of design to the ephemeral attractions of novelty.

Gorham designs are a matter of Inspiration.

THE GORHAM CO.

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET

17-19 MAIDEN LANE

ADVERTISEMENT.

"*Truly* a Cigar"

You need never say "May I smoke?" when you light this mild cigar. It is ever a gentleman's privilege. Smoke one today.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢

For sale where good cigars are sold.

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

Suits That Fit 10 Out of 10

NOT only that, but I fit the eleventh man, too, after he comes back from a trip of comparison and realizes that there's no surpassing Stein-Bloch, for you can't climb higher than the top.

Morley—A Stein-Bloch Suit that plays up Youth and trumps the trick with the softest, sprucest tailoring—$20 to $45.

Sazon—A Stein Bloch Suit that plays up Calculated Conservatism, yet cleaves closely to the style dictates of the hour—$20 to $45.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

On hand today!

The Greatest Collection of SAKS OVERCOATS in our history, embracing

Single Breasted and Double Breasted Overcoats

Montagnacs and Double Breasted Frock Overcoats

Button-through Overcoats and Fly-front Overcoats

Loose Back and Form Fitting Overcoats

Ulsters and Ulsterettes

Showing every variation in style and every variation in fabric that is current in smart clothes, and many models and many fabrics that are exclusive with Saks'

$17.50 $20 $23 $25 $28 $30 $33 $35 $38 $40 $43 $45 $48 $50 and $60

¶ In announcing the greatest collection of Saks' Overcoats in our history we are scrupulously exact. It is the greatest by many, many hundreds of overcoats and by many, many thousands of dollars. First, because we have largely overcome the obstacles in the woolen market by buying our commitments months ahead, saving liberally on present prices, and above all, SECURING DELIVERIES, which was the hardest problem to solve.

¶ But primarily this is the greatest collection of overcoats in our history because it had to be! We are out to do the biggest overcoat business in our history and we know from experience that variety and values will do it. We have spared nothing to display on this magnificent daylight floor the richest, most representative aggregation of overcoats ever shown in a ready-for-service shop.

In the headlines of this announcement we mention ten basic styles, but each of those styles is shown in an infinite variety of treatment

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Making a Copy of a Master Suit

A double-breasted suit—two buttons, and with a clean-cut slenderness that tells the whole story.

* *

We had the original made by the tailor of Fifth Avenue famous for that type of suit.

* *

It cost $85, in a subdued pattern of Oxford shade.

Then we reproduced it, line for line, and button for button, and called it the "Beresford".

* *

It shows the figure, without being extreme.

Soft front and graceful, rolling lapels.

Keeps away from the high, crowded appearance at the sides of the collar, common in ready-to-wear coats.

* *

In subdued grays, blues and browns, $22.50 to $35.

For the man who admires his friend in the original suit but hesitates to spend $85.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

THERE'S a gulf as wide as Buttermilk Channel between "ready-made" overcoats "pulled from the pile," and my Ready-To-Wear-Away Overcoats turned out in my own shop by my own journeymen tailors trained to custom ways.

I give you a custom tailor's body-gracing fit and a custom tailor's thoroughbred style at the same price you pay for stiff-and-stodgy "ready-mades"—$20 to $45. My "Form-Flex," $25, is a glove-fitting coat that sets off your figure with military swagger.

$20 to $45 Suits and Overcoats to individual measure

Clemons Custom Tailor

Broadway at 39th St.

18 Years On This Corner

The Depositors of the Bankers Trust Company

VI. Institutions

Institutions, charitable and otherwise, societies and associations of many kinds and having many objects, are among the depositors of this Company. Their officers, directors or trustees have selected this Company out of a desire to have the funds of their respective organizations in a perfectly safe place and where the funds will be immediately available, although drawing interest. When there is an object in obtaining a higher rate of interest than is allowed on an open account, a time certificate of deposit is taken out, payable at a convenient date.

Managers of all kinds of organizations which have funds to deposit are urged to consider the facilities and service of this Company as a depositary.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

16 Wall Street Telephone 8900 Rector

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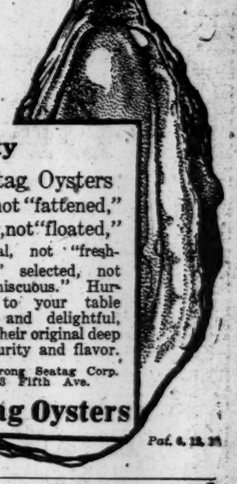

Purity

Seatag Oysters fat, not "fattened," juicy, not "floated," natural, not "freshened," selected, not "promiscuous." Hurried to your table fresh and delightful, with their original deep sea purity and flavor.

Armstrong Seatag Corp. 508 Fifth Ave.

Seatag Oysters

Pat. 6.13.16

Behning Player Piano "with the tone you can't forget."

FIRST the Behning Piano with beautiful tone, exquisite harmonies and delightful melodies, and then the player mechanism. Both made under one roof and fitted to each other with delicate acuteness. And the mechanism breathes into the soul of the piano the heart-throbs, and the joys of a living personality, giving you the power to play the compositions of the great masters, with perfect technique, though you lack the ability to play by hand.

Prices moderate. Terms convenient. Old pianos exchanged. Write or call for booklet.

Behning Piano Co.

Makers of Pianos for 50 years

425 5th Avenue, at 38th Street.

Chickering

Quarter Grand

THE perfect ideal for those desiring the utmost of tone and architectural beauty in a piano of small size.

In mahogany, $700

CHICKERING WAREROOMS

Lord & Taylor Store

38th St. Fifth Avenue 39th St.

Brentano's New York 5th Ave at 27th St.

Booksellers to the World

All Books All Languages

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published first of each month by The New York Times; 220 pages each issue, 16 full-page Rotogravures, besides copious illustrations in half tones. It presents the latest History, Official Documents and Richest Literature of the Belligerent and Neutral Nations; a fascinating survey by the most Renowned Writers and Annalists of the world; an Impartial Chronicle of Current Events, a permanent Record of the European War by the Most Illustrious Witnesses and Commentators; Maps, Cartoons, &c.

LABOR FREE TO VOTE FOR WHOM IT LIKES

Leaders Only Advise, Says O'Connell at Mass Meeting, Who Is Workers' Friend.

GOMPERS SPEAKS OF PLOT

Declares Manufacturers Are Threatening to Discharge Men If Wilson Should Be Elected.

Declaring that labor should no longer be "buncoed" by "that sugar-coated pill, the protective tariff," Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders urged 1,200 union men at a mass meeting in the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon to vote for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson.

"More pieces of real labor legislation have been put on the statute books during President Wilson's administration than in the whole history of the Republican Party," one of the speakers said.

Mr. Gompers charged a plot on the part of employers to defeat Wilson by threatening to deprive employes of their jobs, in case he was re-elected. He read a message, disclosed, he said, by a person whose name was known to him, "although I cannot tell you who it is," he added. This is the message as he read it:

"Consider it the duty of every employer of labor to notify his employes that if Hughes is not elected they will lose their jobs."

"Who is your authority?" some one called out from the audience.

"I cannot tell you," was the reply. "It is on the authority of an honorable man. I told you at the beginning that I could not tell you his name."

The crowd was not as large as had been expected. The labor leaders said that the big playhouse would have been jammed had the weather been fair. As it was the orchestra was about three-fourths filled and about two hundred others were sprinkled over the first balcony.

James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor, presided. Secretary of Labor Wilson and Senator Robert F. Wagner, who were to have spoken, were unable to attend. The speakers were Mr. Gompers, Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and James O'Connell, Second Vice President of the federation.

"The American Federation of Labor," Mr. Morrison said at the outset, "is not supporting any political party. In 1897 we declared that we were nonpartisan, and since that time we have been unswerving in our course. But the federation is supporting all candidates in favor of legislation that organized labor has stood for."

Mr. Morrison's mention of "Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey," whom he and other leaders called upon in reference to legislation, brought forth loud applause. "I hope the laborers of New York City will respond to the call by casting their votes for Woodrow Wilson," he concluded.

Mr. O'Connell denied the charge that he and Mr. Gompers had promised to "hand over" the labor vote to any one.

"I challenge Mr. Hughes or that political acrobat, Mr. Roosevelt, to show one thing that would imply that Gompers, Morrison, or myself had intimated that we were empowered to hand over the labor vote to any one," he said.

"But we do believe that, as executives of labor, we have the right to advise labor how they shall vote. There is an opportunity this year such as we never had before, and we believe we know and can point out to the wage earners who are their enemies as well as any one. The Republicans have offered to labor nothing except full-page ads in the papers. They are all appealing to labor now. Why don't they talk to any one now except labor?

"They say labor forced Congress to pass the Eight-Hour bill. That is not true. It was the President of the United States who asked it. Those gentlemen who are threatening to starve us, threatening to close their factories, and to put us out on the streets will find that labor will rise up Tuesday and declare itself unanimously for Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Gompers took a hand-raising poll of the audience. He counted thirteen among the crowd who said they were for Mr. Hughes. "I am going to address myself to the Hughes men," Mr. Gompers said. He scored Mr. Hughes for vetoing, as Governor of this State, the Income Tax bill, the Teachers' Equal Pay bill, the Full Crew bill, and the bill for 5-cent fares to Coney Island. He attacked the Danbury hatters' decision.

There were cheers for Mr. Gompers's praise of the President's foreign policy. Speaking of the Mexican problem, Mr. Gompers said: "There has been more invasion of Mexican territory by bands of Americans than there has been invasion of America by Mexicans," and added: "There has been more progressive legislation in Mexico during the last two years than ever before."

"Wall Street cannot forgive the President for taking from them the control of the country's finances by the Federal Reserve act, the Clayton law, the child labor law, and the seamen's law," he concluded.

The expenses of yesterday's meeting, according to Mr. Gompers, were not paid by any party, but by the American Federation of Labor.

GOMPERS TELLS LABOR OF "AD" FOR HUGHES

Denies Any Bona Fide Leader Indorsed the Record of Hughes as Governor.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement last night addressed to the "Workingmen and Citizens of the United States," in which he denied that an advertisement issued in behalf of Mr. Hughes's candidacy, and which appears in this morning's newspapers, represented the opinions of any bona fide labor leaders. The advertisement reproduces certain letters said to have been written by labor leaders indorsing Mr. Hughes's record on labor matters while Governor. This is Mr. Gompers's statement:

"As predicted by me a few days ago, there is some scheme to spring a canard upon you when it will be too late to disprove and repudiate the falsehoods. The information comes to me that a pretended labor leader has secured some fake declarations of a few supposedly labor organizations, attacking the policy of the Labor Representation Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and that they are to be published as advertisements in the newspapers of the country tomorrow.

"The American Federation of Labor has without a dissenting voice or vote proclaimed the political policy to stand by the friends of labor and justice, and to defeat its enemies. In this campaign Woodrow Wilson stands for all that is true to labor, justice, patriotism, freedom, and humanity."

RABBI WISE ASSAILS THE HYPHEN VOTER

Calls It "Odious" to Support a Candidate for Anything but the Good of America.

HE CITES AUSTRO-HUNGARY

Preacher Warns His Hearers Against Bringing About Racial Divisions in America.

Hyphenism, in all its phases, was denounced yesterday, by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, before a large congregation in Carnegie Hall. Taking as his topic: "How ought I to vote," Dr. Wise said:

"Every hyphenism is wrong and odious, whether partisan, or sectional, or economic, or sectarian, or racial. Every vote must be the vote of an American for America, lest we become another Austro-Hungarian empire, a group of warring nationalities, all working against the interests of the common whole.

"The sectarian or group vote is a grave menace to the country, such vote has no place in American life. Some Jews who are wroth over the appeal made in this election to Jews were responsible for the worst possible exhibition of this tendency four years ago when a pitiable creature was commended to the Jews for their suffrage on the ground of service rendered.

"A vote for or against a President because of what he has been to a foreign power, is not an American vote. If the President be unjust to a foreign country he is unfit to be President of the United States and should be voted out of office. But not for the sake of that foreign country, great or small, but for the sake of America.

"There is less danger of mixing religion with politics than of keeping politics free from religion. While the church ought never to dominate politics, such is our rightful dread of sectarian entanglements that our political life remains almost untouched by the high compulsions of religion. Certain considerations are involved in the national contest which transcend partisanship. It is fortunate for the republic that the leading candidates for the Presidency are such admirable men that the electorate is free to choose as between issues and principles, unaffected by the clashing claims of personality.

"BOTH PARTIES INSINCERE."

Rabbi Schulman Says Each Is Caught Seeking Hyphen Votes.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman delivered a pre-election nonpartisan sermon yesterday morning at Temple Beth-El. He called it "Before the Ark of the American Covenant," and likened the act of voting to the annual visit made by the high priest into the innermost sanctuary of the Jewish temple to the presence of the Ark, which contained the tablets of testimony.

Dr. Schulman decried activity in politics by rabbis, ministers, or priests, unless there was "a clean-cut ethical issue." For that reason, he said, he would not tell how he would vote.

"Rarely," he said, "has a campaign shown so much of insincerity, which, fortunately, before it was well advanced, was made so completely manifest. This campaign began with a blast against hyphenism, with a thunderous assertion on behalf of American nationalism by both great parties. One view with the other in emphasizing patriotism, which should have been assumed as a matter of course, and casting away from itself what it called 'the hyphenated American.' It is ending with the proof that both parties have, in accordance with the politician instincts that have created hyphenism in this country in the past, sought to solidify themselves with the elements which they profess to despise.

"The voter must not allow his creed to interfere with his Americanism. The appeal which was made early in the campaign, by some mistaken people, to the Jews to vote in a certain way, must be resented, no matter what our political affiliations may be. It was a great mistake, and unless some of our Jewish leaders change their tactics entirely they will make the position of the Jew in this country very difficult. Their policy is a disastrous one—from the point of view of American patriotism and also from the point of view of the interests of Judaism in this country."

BOTH SIDES ARE SURE OF CARRYING STATE

Continued from Page 1.

will carry the State by more than 100,000, and that Governor Whitman, William M. Calder, and the entire Republican ticket will be elected by substantially the same pluralities. If anything, the estimate is too conservative. This canvass has been very carefully made, and the figures given have been obtained in the same manner as those given out by me two years ago, when the actual pluralities in the vote cast exceeded the figures shown in the canvass.

The Republicans will elect their Congressional candidates in twenty-four districts, and the Democrats in seventeen. In the two remaining districts the chances favor the Republicans. In the Senate districts the Republicans will elect their candidates in thirty-four and the Democrats in sixteen, with one district doubtful, but likely to be carried by the Republicans. In the Assembly ninety-six districts are safely Republican, and forty-four Democratic, with ten doubtful and about equally divided as to chances between Republicans and Democrats.

Philip J. McCook, President of the New York Hughes Alliance, issued a prediction yesterday that Charles E. Hughes would carry New York State by at least 100,000 majority. The following conclusions regarding New York, he said, seemed to be inevitable:

Ninety per cent. of the Progressives of 1912 will vote for Hughes. Between 10 and 12 per cent. of those who in 1912 voted for Wilson will vote on Tuesday for Hughes. The drift of the Taft vote of 1912 to Wilson is inconsiderable. The independents are in very large numbers for Hughes. The labor vote will, as usual, be divided, and of it, Mr. Hughes will receive at least the usual share which goes to a Republican candidate. The Hughes Alliance in the State of New York now has more than 175,000 members. From a careful analysis of our membership, recently made, the following significant facts appear: 38 per cent., or 66,500, are laborers, and 31 per cent., or 54,250, are clerks, salesmen, and buyers. Our opponents have done much talking about President Wilson as the friend of the laboring man and those in the humbler walks of life. Our enrollment shows that in New York State Governor Hughes has the friendship and support of an extraordinary number of those who are dependent for their living upon their daily wage.

I reassert what I said a month ago: The State of New York will give at least 100,000 majority for Hughes, and I shall be rather surprised if it is not nearer 150,000.

Frank D. Skelley, President of the Young Men's Democratic League, said last night that his reports showed that 450,000 first voters throughout the country would cast their votes for Woodrow Wilson, and that 80 per cent. of the first voters in New York City would vote for the Democratic ticket.

Both Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee and Vance C. McCormick of the Democratic National Committee said yesterday that they would stand on the estimates they made on Saturday. Mr. Willcox in his estimate claimed a plurality of at least 100 votes in the Electoral College for Mr. Hughes, while Mr. McCormick gave Mr. Wilson 364 votes sure, allotting only 70 electoral votes to Mr. Hughes. Chairman Willcox said that, if anything, he had underestimated Mr. Hughes's plurality. He said it would be folly for him to attempt to answer the claims of his rival campaign manager, because they were "too ridiculous and extravagant to warrant any notice." He declined to specify as to States in his forecast on the ground that it might have an effect on some of the States where he knew there was a hard fight being made, and that it would not look well for him to put such a State in a doubtful column.

Chairman McCormick said he not only stood by his forecast, but was tempted to include Utah in the Democratic column.

"All the newspaper polls," he said, "absolutely carry out the forecasts that we have made here. Under Daniel C. Roper's direction in the organization bureau we have made an unbiased and thoroughly reliable poll, and our forecast is based on that. In order to give an idea of the accuracy of our methods of polling I might say that our figures for the Maine September election showed that the State would be Republican by about 9,000. It actually went that way by 9,800. President Wilson is certain to be elected."

BOTH PARTIES CLAIM JERSEY.

Democrats Expect 14,200 Margin and Republicans One of 44,400.

The final election estimates of the Democratic and Republican leaders of New Jersey were made public last night. The Democrats claim the State for Wilson by 14,200; the Republicans claim it for Hughes by 44,400.

The greatest difference in the estimates were in Hudson and Essex Counties, which have more than 40 per cent. of the total State vote and are regarded as pivotal. For the Democrats, State Chairman Grosscup said Wilson would carry Hudson by 30,000, and gave the Republicans Essex by a margin of 8,000. For the Republicans, State Chairman Bugbee, claimed a majority of 15,000 in Essex and conceded Hudson to the Democrats by 12,000.

Both leaders were confident that the predictions they made for the Presidential candidates would hold for the State tickets. Mr. Grosscup said H. Otto Wittpenn would be the next Governor of New Jersey, and that Senator Martine would be re-elected. Mr. Bugbee said Senator Edge would be elected Governor and that Frelinghuysen would beat Martine.

"The Bayer Cross"
"Your Guarantee of Purity"
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DU PONT MEN HELD IN A VOTE INQUIRY

Illegal Registration Laid to Employes in New Jersey by Private Detectives.

DEMOCRATS BACKING MOVE

Thirteen Are Taken Into Custody and Subpoenas Are Issued for 150 More.

Special to The New York Times.

PENN'S GROVE, N. J., Nov. 5.—Detectives in the employ of the New Jersey State Democratic Committee today caused the arrest of thirteen men employed at the du Pont powder works on a charge of illegal registration, and served 150 others with subpoenas to appear before County Judge Waddington at Salem tomorrow to show why their names should not be stricken from the registration lists. The men were all registered as Republicans, and Democratic leaders charged today that wholesale "colonization" had been going on at Penn's Grove, where the Democrats have frequently charged the du Pont Company has been coercing its men to vote for Hughes.

Officials of the du Pont Company said tonight that they had been told by Republican State Committeeman Harry Smith that the arrests meant nothing more than an attempt by the Democrats to intimidate the workers at the plant.

Seven of the thirteen arrested were taken to Salem today and had a preliminary hearing before Justice of the Peace Schubert. They were Martin Bell, H. Gassner, William Causlet, Raymond Bradway, Thomas J. Bowen, J. H. Matlock, and A. L. Newton. Matlock was discharged because of a flaw in the complaint, and the other six were held in $300 bail each for a further hearing Thursday. The bail was furnished by L. E. Hires, a retired merchant. Counsel for the men asked an immediate hearing so that they could vote Tuesday, but Schubert refused the request. The men said they were going to vote Tuesday anyway. The other six men under arrest here will be taken to Salem for a hearing tomorrow.

Detectives said they had enough evidence to obtain the arrests of more than 100 du Pont employes on the same charges.

It is charged that the men arrested violated the provision of the New Jersey law which requires a year's residence in the State and six months in the district in which they are registered. The Democrats alleged that the du Ponts were having their employes registered to vote for Hughes regardless of how long they had been at the plant. In one precinct of Penn's Grove 1,850 voters are registered.

The news of the arrests caused excitement at the plant today. Hundreds of the employes were not working today and they went to the plant to find out what had been done.

It has been charged for weeks by Democratic leaders that the du Pont company has been intimidating its 40,000 employes in New Jersey to vote the Republican ticket. They have pointed to the formation of Hughes clubs under the direction of du Pont foremen at the plants. The reply of the officials of the company has been that the Hughes campaigning was being done by the employes as individuals.

EX-GOVERNOR URGES DANES TO SELL ISLES

Sweeping Reforms Are Needed in West Indies, He Tells Copenhagen Commission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Nov. 4, (via London, Nov. 5.)—The last experts giving evidence before the West Indies Isles Sale Commission were two ex-Governors, Nordlien and Helweg Larsen. While Nordlien said the advantage to be gained by the sale would be only temporary, Larsen gave an interesting view of the whole situation. He said that if the reforms were to be of any use, a strong hand would be necessary against the negroes. He quoted Theodore Roosevelt as having once said to him:

"It is a great mistake to believe that the negro is a white man with a black skin."

Referring to the strike and the part therein played by Hamilton Jackson, Larsen said that after the Governor negotiated an agreement with the strike leaders, the negroes did less work, and conditions became such that the white managers scarcely dared to appear in the fields, while the lives of the whites were in danger. During all last year St. Croix was on the edge of revolt, he said, only the presence of a Danish cruiser and an excellent gendarmerie keeping the situation in hand. A man furnished with dictatorial authority, he said, must be sent out to raise a voice against the laborers, and also against the employers. Otherwise, he thought, it would be better to give up all thought of reforms and part with the islands immediately.

Lawaetz, a priest who has previously given evidence, also said that unless sweeping reforms were carried out it would be better to sell the islands, but he expressed the opinion that it was unwarranted to lay all blame upon the negroes, for if an account were rendered, the result would not be in favor of the whites.

The Rev. Mr. Olsen, from St. Croix, giving evidence, declared that the islands were nothing but a luxury to Denmark. The connection with Denmark was completely unnatural and artificial, he said, while the connection with America was the only natural and sound one. He added that all talk about the situation being worse for negroes under American rule was quite meaningless.

THE ZONE SYSTEM

is an official recognition of the importance of stabilizing city real estate. It has added new strength to our Guaranteed Mortgages, already one of the strongest of investment securities.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Bkn 44 Court St., Bkn.
183 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1334 B'way, Bkn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

DEUTSCHLAND LOADS UP.

Capt. Koenig Indicates That He May Sail Next Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 5.—Hundreds of persons stood in the rain today about the Eastern Forwarding Company's wharf where the German submarine Deutschland is docked, hoping to catch a glimpse of the long undersea traveler. Few, however, were fortunate enough to see the vessel.

The last of the pigiron ballast was hoisted out of the submarine's hold early this morning, and the three score negro stevedores at once began loading the submersible with boxes of crude rubber and nickel, that had been in storage here for several weeks. The work of loading was continued until 11 o'clock tonight, and the prospects are favorable for the Deutschland to leave port on the return trip to Bremen the latter part of the week. Captain König said he probably would sail next Friday.

Religious services were held on board the mother steamship Willehad this afternoon, the entire crew of the Deutschland being in attendance. The Rev. O. E. Heydenrich, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of Hartford, conducted the services, during which a prayer was offered for a safe return voyage of the Deutschland's crew.

Fourteen members of the German Embassy arrived this afternoon from Washington and paid an informal visit to Captain König and his crew.

After having congratulated the submarine's Captain on his safe arrival, they inspected the craft.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—The Deutscher Verein of Harvard has elected Captain Paul König, commander of the Deutschland, an honorary member of its organization. A committee will go to New London this week to present to the German commander the medal of the society.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Main Floor Broadway 35th Street **Macy's** Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St. Main Floor Broadway 35th Street

All Campaigners Have Judged Them Sure Winners (X)

2400 Woven Madras Shirts

$1.29

Without doubt one of the finest assortments of shirts we have ever offered at this price.

Even if you did buy all you think you'll need, you can always make room for shirts of such excellent quality at this astonishingly low price.

You may duplicate them elsewhere around the Two and Two-Fifty mark—we doubt your getting them for much less.

The madras itself is of a very fine quality, and the pleating and tailoring are up to the strict Macy's standard. Included are

Pleated or Plain Negligee Models with laundered or soft cuffs.

Negligee Models with Double Soft Cuffs

Men's Neckwear

In Strikingly Handsome Patterns

44c *300 Dozen* | **59c** *150 Dozen* | **$1.29** *400 Dozen*

From the plain Mogadores to the richest of Brocades, the ties in these groups will please even the most fastidious. No matter which tie you select, your are certain to pay less for it here.

The Store will be closed all day to-morrow (Election Day)

B. Altman & Co.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits

in a number of desirable models taken from the regular stock, are now on sale at the very attractive prices of

$25.00 & $28.00

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

B. Altman & Co.

are featuring, among the many novelties displayed in the Toilet Goods Department, an attractive selection of

Enameled Thermos Carafes

introducing a variety of charming and most artistic color effects.

These Carafes are very ornamental and are especially desirable for buffet, boudoir or guest room use.

Fifth Avenue, New York

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

'THE FIGHT IS WON,' WILSON'S LAST WORD

Continued from Page 1.

ticket, is expected to help materially in swinging the sentiment.

"We think now that New Jersey is all right," Mr. Hughes said. "The confidence that prevails in the Democratic camp has been a gradual development. Although they would not admit it at the time, there were few among the President's advisers hardy enough to believe that he had even a chance of success at the time he came here early in September. It was outwardly a very pessimistic Shadow Lawn for the two weeks of his stay. The President was determined to get a short interval of rest before starting in on his campaign, and was receiving no visitors, and that, coupled with the death of his sister, produced a general atmosphere of gloom. The opposition was then making practically all of the noise in the campaign, and depression was the common lot around the executive offices.

"The beginning of the President's porch campaign livened things up somewhat, but it was his visit to Omaha, the first of his series of invasions of the West, that started the wave of optimism which has been growing here ever since. The great demonstration which greeted Mr. Wilson there was a surprise even to the President's most loyal supporters, and they immediately came to the conclusion that they had greatly overrated the opposition. His visit to Nebraska, with the success of his subsequent excursions into the West, were interpreted as a great personal tribute to him and to his Administration.

Turning Point of Campaign.

"The immediate result was a complete change in the attitude of the Eastern leaders of the Democratic campaign and a general tightening up of the work all along the line. Before the President's visit to Omaha the leaders in Western Democratic headquarters admitted privately that they had little hope of victory, and their exertions were consequently more or less half-hearted. The President's first Western trip, according to the testimony of prominent Democratic visitors here, marked a definite turning point. The Administration workers began to take stock of the situation more carefully, with the result that they found conditions far better than they had before dared to hope.

"Western Democrats immediately began the attempt to organize and solidify the Wilson sentiment they had found, and it is to their belief that they have been almost wholly successful in the West that the President's advisers owe their present confident expectation of victory. They believe that the movement begun then has constantly grown, and that although it may have been slowed somewhat at times by Republican efforts, it has never really been checked.

"This is not going to be a 'regular' election, anyway," Senator Hughes added. "Judge Hughes was thought to be a great lawyer who could make good on a bad case. The case has turned out worse than it was expected to be, and the Republican candidate has failed signally. There is not a Republican State that is not doubtful."

The President wrote yesterday to Congressman Scully of New Jersey, who has been ill, expressing hope for his speedy recovery and telling him of his interest in Mr. Scully's return to Congress.

"The varied interests of the great district which you have so admirably represented could ill afford to lose your services at this time," the President wrote. "In your consistent support of the Administration all along the line you have been a most valuable member of the team."

The returns will be sent into the Executive offices here by special leased wire, and they will be communicated to the President by telephone. Mr. Wilson was asked if he wanted a special wire at Shadow Lawn, but declined it.

ASKS THANKSGIVING WAR AID

Paderewski to Request Special Plea in President's Proclamation.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 5.—President Wilson will be asked tomorrow to include in his annual Thanksgiving proclamation an appeal to the people of the United States to assist the war sufferers in Europe. The request is to be made by Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, and Charles S. MacFarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Mr. Wilson is expected to issue his proclamation within a few days.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Whose man for Mayor?

Yours or Charlie Murphy's?

The President of the Board of Aldermen is Mayor in case of any vacancy.

Mark your cross (X) for the Anti Tammany Candidate in Section 11

HENRY H. CURRAN

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN 11

☞ Vote for One

X HENRY H. CURRAN { Republican American Progressive

CURRAN COMMITTEE.

Vote the FIRST Name in the LAST Column on the State Ballot.

Men have given thousands of dollars to seat a corrupt Judge on the bench.

Will YOU give YOUR VOTE to keep a good Judge there?

NON-PARTISAN CANDIDATE
JUDGE OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

JAMES A. DELEHANTY

The Sun says:

"Judge Delehanty, who happens to be a Democrat, should be re-elected by the combined votes of Republicans and Democrats, because he is a good judge and it is to the public interest to keep him on the Bench.

"This is a case where the straight and plain and true principle of judicial elections applies, if it ever applies. Judge Delehanty was appointed to the Bench for fitness, by a Republican Governor.

"He deserved the Democratic nomination and he deserves the votes on election day of all independent Democrats who believe that partisan politics should not control the courts."

The Tribune says:

"Judge Delehanty is precisely the man the voters should elect. He should be elected, first, because he is fit for the work and experienced in it; and, second, to rebuke a flagrant attempt to make political patronage of a judge's job.

"A vote for Judge Delehanty means more than the retention in office of a good judge. It means keeping the ward-heelers and the judges in widely separated spheres of influence—and that is a thing devoutly to be desired."

The Judiciary Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York says:

James A. Delehanty has been serving as Judge of the Court of General Sessions and has shown marked capacity and especial fitness and qualifications for Judicial service in the administration of the criminal law.

Signed,

WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE, Chairman

Lewis L. Delafield, DeLancey Nicoll, Charles H. Russell, David Rumsey, Charles E. Rushmore, John Frankenheimer, R. G. Monroe, Sec.

NOMINATED ON HIS RECORD by the Republican and Progressive Parties. Supported by one-third of the Democratic Party. Endorsed by the New York County Lawyers' Association, by the Association of the Bar, and by the Citizens' Union.

Governor Whitman Says:

"I appointed Judge Delehanty because he was the best equipped man for the place, and he should be unanimously endorsed for re-election to his present office. The public has in him a painstaking, clear-minded, humane judicial officer of unusual qualifications."

Oscar Straus Says:

"I give my endorsement of the candidacy of Judge Delehanty because I regard him as eminently fitted by character and ability for this position. No partisan consideration should defeat the purpose of retaining so capable and competent a Judge upon the Bench."

The Times says:

"A good judge should be kept on the Bench. What has politics to do with knowledge and enforcement of the law, experience, fairmindedness, honesty, industry?

"Judge Delehanty was nominated by the Republicans and Progressives. He should have been nominated by the Democrats. There is a strong independent Democratic support of Judge Delehanty and the principle of non-partisan judges. He should be elected."

The Evening Sun says:

"The interesting case of Judge Delehanty commands the support of votes that have thoughts behind them. He is a Democrat by affiliation, but was appointed to the Bench of General Sessions by Governor Whitman, a Republican. This was in accord with the growing tendency in New York State to view the candidacy of judges as non-partisan.

"He is opposed by an out-and-out partisan candidate. Under these circumstances a vote for Delehanty is a vote for the principle of a non-partisan Bench. It is incidentally a vote for retaining at his post a judge of known and tried competence for his task."

The Globe says:

"Judge Delehanty happens to be a Democrat who was appointed to the Bench on account of his superior fitness by a Republican Governor.

"We don't know how many readers of The Globe really believe in free judges, but we assume that there are many. Such owe themselves not to be indifferent to the judicial contests this year and to advise themselves with respect to Judge Delehanty and his opponent."

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW YORK COUNTY:

WE are not a political committee.

We seek, not partisan advantage, but your right and ours to an ABSOLUTE ASSURANCE of protection against crime and corruption.

This assurance is founded on the maintenance of an unbossed and unbiased judiciary.

The Courts must be kept out of politics if politids is to be kept out of the Courts.

You are to decide issues of great importance in this campaign. You are to vote for two years of the State Administration you want. You are to vote for four years of the National Administration you want. Is it not equally the duty of every citizen to vote for *FOURTEEN YEARS OF THE COURT ADMINISTRATION YOU WANT?*

Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee of New York County.

CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER	J. SIDNEY BERNSTEIN	HENRY H. BIZALLION	JOSEPH BOLDT	LUCIEN S. BRECKINRIDGE	ARTHUR v. BRIESEN
EMORY R. BUCKNER	CHARLES C. BURLINGHAM	JOSEPH H. CHOATE	JULIUS HENRY COHEN	R. FULTON CUTTING	HORACE E. DEMING
J. WARD FOLLETTE	J. N. FRANCOLINI	ALEXANDER M. HADDEN	JOHN W. HANNON	P. E. HENNESSEY	STANLEY M. ISAACS
GEORGE L. INGRAHAM	LUTHER B. LITTLE	WM. DE FOREST MANICE	ALFRED E. MARLING	LANGDON P. MARVIN	MONSON MORRIS
FRANK MOSS	EDWARD J. M'GUIRE	CHAS. ALBERT PERKINS	JAS. BRONSON REYNOLDS	LOUIS RUNKEL	WM. J. SCHIEFFELIN
CARL L. SCHURZ	RALPH L. SHAINWALD	MARTIN STEINTHAL	OSCAR S. STRAUS	HOWARD TOWNSEND	H. S. WELSH

☞ JUDGE OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS 14

X JAMES A. DELEHANTY . . { Republican Progressive

TAFT AS ENVOY FOR WORLD PEACE

Theodore Marburg Would Send the Ex-President to Europe as League's Emissary.

WANTS ALLIES PLEDGED

Fears That Program Will Suffer in the Clash of Interests After the War.

Theodore Marburg, who was United States Minister to Belgium in 1912-13, and is now a Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Organization of the League to Enforce Peace, in an address at the Mount Morris Baptist Church yesterday morning suggested that ex-President Taft be sent abroad to ask the Allies to declare themselves now for the principles embodied in the program of the league.

Mr. Marburg is the father of Theodore Marburg, Jr., to whom the State Department refused a passport, but who, nevertheless, sailed on Saturday to rejoin the British Army Aviation Corps, in the service of which he recently lost a leg.

Mr. Marburg began his address with reference to the leading citizens of various nations who had accepted the program. He included President Wilson, ex-President Taft, Charles Evans Hughes, the Prime Minister of England, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Balfour, Lord Bryce, the French Premier, and the German Chancellor. He expressed the fear, however, that after the war, when the leaders of each nation became concerned with obtaining advantages for their own countries and allies, the individual indorsements of the program might be forgotten in the general clash of interests.

The probability of this, he said, was supported by experience in the Congress of Vienna in 1815, when national representatives, originally desirous of establishing "an effective organization of Europe that would guarantee lasting peace," abandoned their ideal during "months of bickering and cross purposes" and agreed only to that which they "had been previously obligated to do." Mr. Marburg would have the Allies bind themselves now to what, in the coming peace congress, would be "a previous obligation" to organize the world for peace.

"To prevent such failure as that of the Congress of Vienna," he said, "the nations should declare now in favor of 'some sort of joint guarantee of peace'—President Wilson's words—to be set up after the war. If, for example, the Allies, embracing so many States, should do this now, it would go far to insure the ultimate success of the project. And so to declare their purpose now would not only strengthen their cause in the neutral world—just as Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation in the middle of our civil war won for the Northern cause the sympathy of the world—but it would likewise stiffen the purpose of their own armies; for men who felt that they were fighting to help end war would fight with new zeal.

"The best way to secure this declaration from the powers now is to ask no less a personage than an ex-President of the United States, Mr. Taft, to accept the mission and go abroad for this purpose. Until the United States is ready to commit herself to a plan of which her leading statesmen approve, but which involves so radical a departure from her traditional policies that it ought perhaps to be first indorsed by a joint resolution of Congress, the task of getting the European powers to declare now in favor of the principle can be undertaken most appropriately by one of their own number.

"No one is better fitted to urge this course upon them and to co-operate in acquainting the various Chancelleries with the project than Mr. Taft, who knows the problem in all its phases and has been such a consistent friend of improved international organization. If the Administration is ready to take the initiative, it would be becoming in the President to charge Mr. Taft unofficially with the mission. If, on the other hand, the Administration is not ready to move, it is hardly conceivable that, having given such generous support to the league's principles, it should do other than welcome nonofficial activity calculated to advance the cause.

"The difficulties to be overcome in getting governments to enter into a league or agreement involving so radical a departure from traditional practice are so serious that it is only while the nerves of the world are exposed, while the minds of men are fully alive to the evils of existing conditions, while men's souls are, in fact, on fire with the horror and the pity of it, that we may count with confidence on their taking the step. That is why the powers should be asked to commit themselves now to the principle of joint responsibility and why the plan should be incorporated in its essentials in the first treaty of peace."

Mr. Marburg admitted that some persons might not see in the program of the League to Enforce Peace, if adopted, any guarantee of peace because their confidence in the willingness of nations to abide by treaties, even such a one as that proposed by the league, had been shaken. This had occurred, he said, because of "Bulgaria's attack on her sister States" in the second Balkan war and "Germany's assault on the peace of Europe."

"But," continued the speaker, "to offset Bulgaria's treachery and Germany's bad faith and savagery, we have the world at large true to its old traditions."

From this he argued that victory by the Allies following their prior commitment to the principles of organized peace would be sufficient guarantee that the organization would be maintained and supported.

Mr. Marburg's address was the fifth in a series on "The New Internationalism," under the auspices of the church's class in Applied Christianity. The sixth talk of the series will be by Dr. Paul Monroe, Professor of the History of Education in Teachers's College, Columbia University, in the church at 10 o'clock next Sunday morning.

ADLER AGAINST PEACE LEAGUE

Says a Parliament of Nations Alone Will Put an End to War.

"After the War, What Shall Be the Great Role of the United States?" was the subject of an address by Dr. Felix Adler in the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. The talk was really an analysis of the plan advocated by the League for the Enforcement of Peace, which Dr. Adler does not approve. He pointed out that President Wilson had almost committed himself to the league and, quoting the President's words that there could be no neutrality between right and wrong, he asked earnestly, "Who will tell what is right and what is wrong? It is time that the people of the United States put on their thinking caps and considered what the country is to do at the close of the war. We have a wonderful opportunity. What are we going to stand for?"

As a means toward peace on earth, Dr. Adler presented for consideration a parliament or parliaments made of representation from the different nations, a body in which merchants, labor, capital and in fact all classes had seats, the object being to take power and affairs from the exploiting groups and put it back again in the hands of the people where it belonged. By this means, he said, the people would come together and work out old wrongs and lay old ghosts. It would provide for the economic expansion of all nations and would, indeed, be the open door, without restriction or secret agreement.

"The mission of the United States after the war is not to seek peace between exploiters and it is not for the United States to join one group of these exploiters, as against another group, but to seek a lasting peace in the world.

$100,000 IN ITALIAN BAZAAR.

Great Throng Attends to Hear Metropolitan Opera Chorus.

The Italian Bazaar, which has been open for a week at Grand Central Palace, closed last night with a record-breaking crowd. It was estimated that more than $100,000 had been cleared, and Father Grivetti, Treasurer of the bazaar, said he hoped the returns would be sufficient, with the aid given by the Italian Government, to care through the Winter for the families in this city of Italian reserves who have gone to the front.

Pasquale Amato, the singer, was the distinguished visitor at the bazaar yesterday. Signor Amato, who had brought his son with him, insisted on mingling with the crowd incognito and comparatively few knew he was present. He became a life member of the Red Cross, presented an extra $20 and took chances in motor cycles, automobiles, trips to California, and everything that was offered him. At the booth of the Flying Committee he paid $40 for two old prints. Signor Amato was most interested in the Italian war pictures, showing the Italian army and navy, the aeroplanes and the difficulties of warfare in the mountains. He sat twices through the scenes. He was familiar with the mountains among which the soldiers were shown, having been there in September, 1914.

There was the greatest enthusiasm last night when the Metropolitan Opera House chorus, conducted by Setti, sang hymns of Italy, and hearty applause when the Metropolitan baritone, De Luca, sang from the "Barber of Seville." The Scotch pipers played "Tipperary," and Bruno Zirato escorted them through the bazaar.

It was late when the winners of the things raffled were announced. G. Pittman of 500 West End Avenue won the Italian centrepiece, for which Marie Dressler sold tickets, and Miss Ruth Helen Langford the jeweled watch at the Flying Committee booth. Other announcements will be made later.

RESCUE FISHERMEN IN A 48-MILE GALE

Sandy Hook Life Savers Bring Ashore 52 Persons from a Disabled Boat.

SAVE LIVES AT LONG BRANCH

Liner Calabria Sends Lifeboat to Take Five Men Off a Motor Boat.

The easterly gale which was blowing off Sandy Hook yesterday at a rate of forty-eight miles kicked up a choppy sea which caused the crews of many motor boats to signal for assistance to make the shore. The conditions were made more difficult for navigators by the overcast sky and the small rain which beat into their faces and the mist that hung over the water obscuring the land from view. At 8 o'clock last night the wind had veered to the northeast and dropped to thirty-four miles, and the weather off the Hook was clear and bright.

Captain Fritz Bryant and eight others who were on board the one-masted motor sloop Lucille were rescued by life guards from the Takanassee Station at Long Branch after they had drifted in the storm for three hours.

Captain Bryant said the sloop had left Stapleton, S. I., at 6:30 o'clock in the morning for the fishing banks. When the gale was at its height in the afternoon the sloop broke adrift from her anchor and a sea swamped her and put the batteries out of commission.

During the afternoon the Sandy Hook life savers were kept busy in their power boat rescuing many fishermen who had been caught in the gale. The motor boat Mary H. Combs of Jersey City, with fifty-two amateur deep-sea anglers on board, went ashore at the point of the Hook during the blow. Captain Tilton, in charge of the Sandy Hook boat, was going off to the rescue when the motor boat floated off the sand bank and, with her engine out of commission, drifted in toward the beach near enough for the men on board to get over the side and wade ashore.

The Anchor liner Calabria, outward bound for Genoa, stopped to rescue five men from a motor launch in distress off the Romer Lighthouse. After they had been taken in a lifeboat to the Calabria they were transferred to the steam pilot boat outside the bar and started back for New York.

Later in the afternoon three power boats, the Anna E of New York, the America of Sheepshead Bay, and another motor boat, each with about twenty-five fishermen on board, were in distress off Sandy Hook and were rescued by Captain Tilton and his crew.

Three persons were reported to be in peril in a motor boat in a rough sea late in the afternoon off Normandie, N. J., and hundreds watched their struggles with the waves from the beach, but could do nothing to help them. The coast guard stations at Monmouth Beach, Seabright and Spermaceti Cove tried to go to the rescue, but could not launch the lifeboats on account of the heavy sea. Captain Tilton was notified of the plight of the men last night and he started from Sandy Hook to rescue them.

The observer at the Weather Bureau said the temperature was down to 48 at 7 o'clock last night, which was very low for that hour. It will be fair today, he said, and warmer tomorrow.

FAIR WEATHER FOR ELECTION

Only in the Northwest Are Voters Likely to Face Rain.

The Weather Bureau promised last night that there would be fairly good weather tomorrow, with prospects that voters in only a few States, mostly in the Northwest, would have to face rain to go to the polling places. Generally fair weather is predicted for the entire South. For New York the forecast was for overcast skies and warmer temperature.

COLOMBIA PROTESTS OUR TREATY ACTION

Complains Against the Panama Agreement, Which Is Still Held Up in Congress.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Saturday, Nov. 4, (Delayed in Transmission.)—Resolutions protesting against the conduct of the United States in regard to the Panama question were passed by the Colombian Senate and House of Representatives today.

Ratification of the long-pending treaty between Colombia and the United States regarding Panama has been withheld by the United States Congress. According to the treaty as amended by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations last February, the United States is to pay $15,000,000 to Colombia. The amount originally proposed was $25,000,000.

The treaty also says that the Governments of the United States and Colombia, "wishing to put at rest all controversies and differences between them arising out of the events from which the present situation on the Isthmus of Panama resulted, express sincere regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt or to mar the relations of cordial friendship that had so long subsisted between the two nations."

MENOCAL IS RE-ELECTED.

Cuban Secretary of the Interior Announces It—No Trouble Expected.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—A. Hevia, Secretary of the Interior, authorized THE TIMES correspondent to say that President Menocal has been re-elected.

From other sources it is learned that Menocal carried Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Oriente Provinces.

The excitement which was apparent for two or three days has died down, and it is not believed that there will be any trouble, but the Government is fully prepared to deal with any emergency.

ROB BRONX POLITICIAN.

Armed Men Take $2,100 from Murphy, Democratic Chairman.

Arthur H. Murphy, Chairman of the Bronx County Democratic Committee, was robbed of $2,100 in cash and his watch and chain by two masked men with revolvers in the vestibule of his home at 1,800 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, early yesterday morning.

Mr. Murphy had been downtown attending the theatre with some friends, and when he reached the doorway of his home just before 2 o'clock and opened the outer door, he was confronted by two men with faces covered who shoved revolvers in his face and told him to "Come across and be quick and quiet." While one of them pointed his weapon at Mr. Murphy, the other searched him and took his valuables. Then they ran off down the street.

Mr. Murphy went upstairs, called the police on the telephone and detectives under Captain Warren were assigned to the case. Up to date last night they had made no arrests.

Mr. Murphy lives with his sister and her children, who were asleep at the time of the robbery. He is a contractor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Holiday Tomorrow! Take home a bottle of

Club Cocktails

and celebrate at one time the day and your own good taste.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Labor Can't Be Fooled!

Republicans' Final Effort to "Deliver" the Labor Vote Exposed

There appears in the leading newspapers of the United States today a page advertisement containing alleged labor testimonials in support of Candidate Hughes and censuring President Wilson.

This is the last desperate effort of the Republican National Committee to hoodwink the Public into believing that even one reputable labor man of prominence is supporting their candidate.

A few days ago they were gleefully quoting a six-year-old statement made by John M. O'Hanlon, Editor of the official organ of the New York State Federation of Labor, even after Mr. O'Hanlon had issued a public statement calling attention to the fact that for months he had been supporting President Wilson.

This time the Republicans are leaning upon Frank Feeney, named by Martin M. Mulhall in the famous lobby scandal at Washington as his "closest friend and advisor" while Mulhall was the strikebreaker and legislative agent of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Feeney is notoriously known as the labor agent and political henchman of the Penrose-McNichol Machine in Philadelphia. Mulhall swore that he had Feeney on his payroll and that he had documents to prove it.

Two weeks ago the Democratic State Chairman of Pennsylvania publicly charged that Senator Boies Penrose had been put in charge of $400,000 to attempt to influence the labor vote of the country, and that Penrose had objected to "doing the dirty work" with so small a slush fund! That charge has not been denied.

Nearly a week ago the Democratic National Committee exposed Frank Feeney's employment by Penrose in this campaign to circulate fake labor endorsements of Mr. Hughes.

The alleged resolutions appearing in today's page advertisement of the Republicans are the work of Feeney and his agents.

The Chicago Building Trades Council did NOT adopt the pro-Hughes resolution quoted in the Republican advertisement, and the Republicans know it!

The false report that such a resolution had been adopted was promptly denounced by Simon O'Donnell, President of the Chicago Building Trades Council, and by Edward N. Nockels, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The alleged pro-Hughes resolution, offered at a meeting in the Philadelphia Building Trades Council, was defeated. Leonard Kraft, Feeney's closest friend, then drew enough proxies from his pocket to jam it through. A week later—November 3rd—the Council officially denounced the act as a conspiracy and repudiated the alleged pro-Hughes resolution. Feeney tried to get similar resolutions adopted in Cincinnati and other cities—and FAILED.

When the attention of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was called to the Republican's page advertisement last night, he issued the following statement:

"To the Workingmen of the United States, Greeting:

"As predicted by me a few days ago, there is some scheme to spring a canard upon you when it will be too late to disprove and repudiate the falsehoods and fictitious allegations or declarations.

"The information comes to me that a pretended labor leader has secured some fake declarations of a few supposedly labor organizations attacking the character and the policy of the Labor Representation Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and that they are to be published as advertisements in the newspapers of the country tomorrow. (Monday).

"The American Federation of Labor has without a dissenting voice or vote proclaimed the political policy to stand by the friends of labor and justice and to defeat its enemies.

"In this campaign Woodrow Wilson stands for all that is true to labor, justice, patriotism, freedom, and humanity.

"The false friends of labor will fail in their purpose to deceive."

Dem. Nat'l Com.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

To Men Who Think!

For weeks your intelligence has been insulted by false statements contained in page advertisements paid for by the Republican National Committee and by members of the Republican Old Guard who waxed fat under a Republican tariff that worked all the time for their Republican pocketbooks and against yours.

These high priests of special privilege are trying to make you forget.

They want you to forget that they themselves were responsible for the Republican panics, the inevitable results of years under Republican tariffs—the panics of 1873, 1893, 1903, 1907, and 1913.

They want you to forget the want, the misery, the despair caused by these Republican panics!

They want you to forget the strikes and lockouts at Homestead, at Paterson, at Lawrence, at Fall River, at Cripple Creek, at Wilkesbarre under Republican rule.

They want you to forget the days when Republican tariffs worked with machine-like precision, when men and women who longed to do right were driven to acts of desperation in order to keep body and soul together.

OR—IF YOU *WILL* REMEMBER—

They hope by talking of business disaster and unemployment to make you afraid to vote as your conscience and common sense dictate—FOR PRESIDENT WILSON.

But facts knock their misstatements cold.

If there was the slightest danger of a business let-up following the return of peace,

Would Henry Ford, a Republican and head of an industry employing 45,000 men, be supporting President Wilson?

Would George F. Johnson and H. B. Endicott, of The Endicott-Johnson Company, Republicans and owners of the largest shoe manufactory in the world, be supporting President Wilson?

Would Isador Jacobs, Independent, and President of the California Canneries Company, the largest concern of its kind in America, be supporting President Wilson?

Would F. D. Underwood, Republican and President of the Erie Railroad, be supporting President Wilson?

Would Thomas A. Edison, Republican, the world's greatest inventor and employer of thousands of men, be supporting President Wilson?

Would The Iron Age, in its November 1916 issue, say:

"The pig iron market of the past two weeks is practically without a parallel in the experience of present-day producers. The advances are unprecedented, in being due, not to a clamorous demand for iron for quick shipment, as in all previous excited markets, but to a simultaneous effort of buyers to cover far forward requirements—in many cases through the second half of 1917."

If you want War and Panics,
Vote for Hughes with Roosevelt.

If You Want Peace with Honor and Continued Prosperity

VOTE FOR WILSON!

Dem. Nat'l Com.

FALSE ECONOMY

There is just as much false economy in employing a Contractor on his promises without regard to his record, as there would be if this Company tried to save money by buying 15-ton derricks to carry 30-ton loads.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Your Interests, Madam

Demand you get Full
Value for Your Money.
You buy silk—
Pay a good Price;
How do You know
It will wear?
Well—
If you see the
Pussy Willow
Mark on the selvage
You know it will
Wear Two Years—
That's the guarantee;
So be sure
You see the mark!

MALLINSON'S
Silks de Luxe

"Pussy Willow" "Indestructible Voile" "Will o' the Wisp" "Khaki-Kool"
"The Name Silks First"—
Trade Mark names protected by law

Women's New York City Committee

HUGHES ALLIANCE

MEETING

AT

Hotel Astor

Monday, Nov. 6th, 4 P. M.

Speakers from the Women's Campaign Train for Hughes.

EVERYBODY WELCOME!

Come and Bring Your Friends.

Doctors prescribe

Resinol

for skin trouble

For over twenty years, physicians have relied on Resinol Ointment in the treatment of many skin and scalp troubles. They prefer it because it so quickly stops itching and burning, and clears away redness, rawness and irritation. They know, too, that it contains only the *gentlest* of healing materials, which could not injure or irritate the tenderest skin. Why not try it for your skin?

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. For samples free, write to Dept. 1-N, Resinol, Baltimore. *Use Resinol Soap for your hair.*

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

LECTURESHIP ENDOWED BY THE WOMAN'S LEGAL EDUCATION SOCIETY

A course of forty-five lectures on law for business women and those interested in the management of property. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11:00 A.M., or 4:00 P.M., at the University Building, Washington Square. First Lecture, November 8th. Limited number of scholarships available. Address The Registrar of New York University, Washington Square, N. Y.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL
Shorthand, Typewriting and Business Practice. Individual attention Day Sessions. After Business Sessions. 32 Broadway, N.Y.C. 'Phone-Broad 5331

N. Y. Electrical School 157 W. 17th St. Tel. 2632 Chelsea
KNOW ELECTRICITY AND MAKE MONEY.

Broaker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St.
Home Study Accountancy Training.

ENGLISH LESSONS, TUTORING. FRENCH, SPANISH. MISS GRENBAR, 536 W. 113TH.

Native Spanish teacher, experienced, wishes position. Maria Munis, 151 West 86th St.

KOHUT SCHOOL for BOYS
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge

WANTED
Health Inspector (Food)

Salary $1140 to $1380

Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to November 14, at 4 p. m. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Duties, 5; Oral, 2. Requirements: Experience in handling or manufacturing food products, or in chemical or biological laboratory, or equivalent experience. Age from 21 to 40 years. For further particulars see

"The City Record," published daily, or apply to the

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

WET CELLARS MADE DRY FROM INSIDE WITH **SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7**
Write for Catalogue. SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO. Jersey City, N. J.

NEW OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M., C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4.55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
TICKET OFFICES:
Lackawanna Railroad
Broadway — Cor. Wall St.
" — " Park Pl.
" — " 26th St.
" — " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 365 Fulton St.

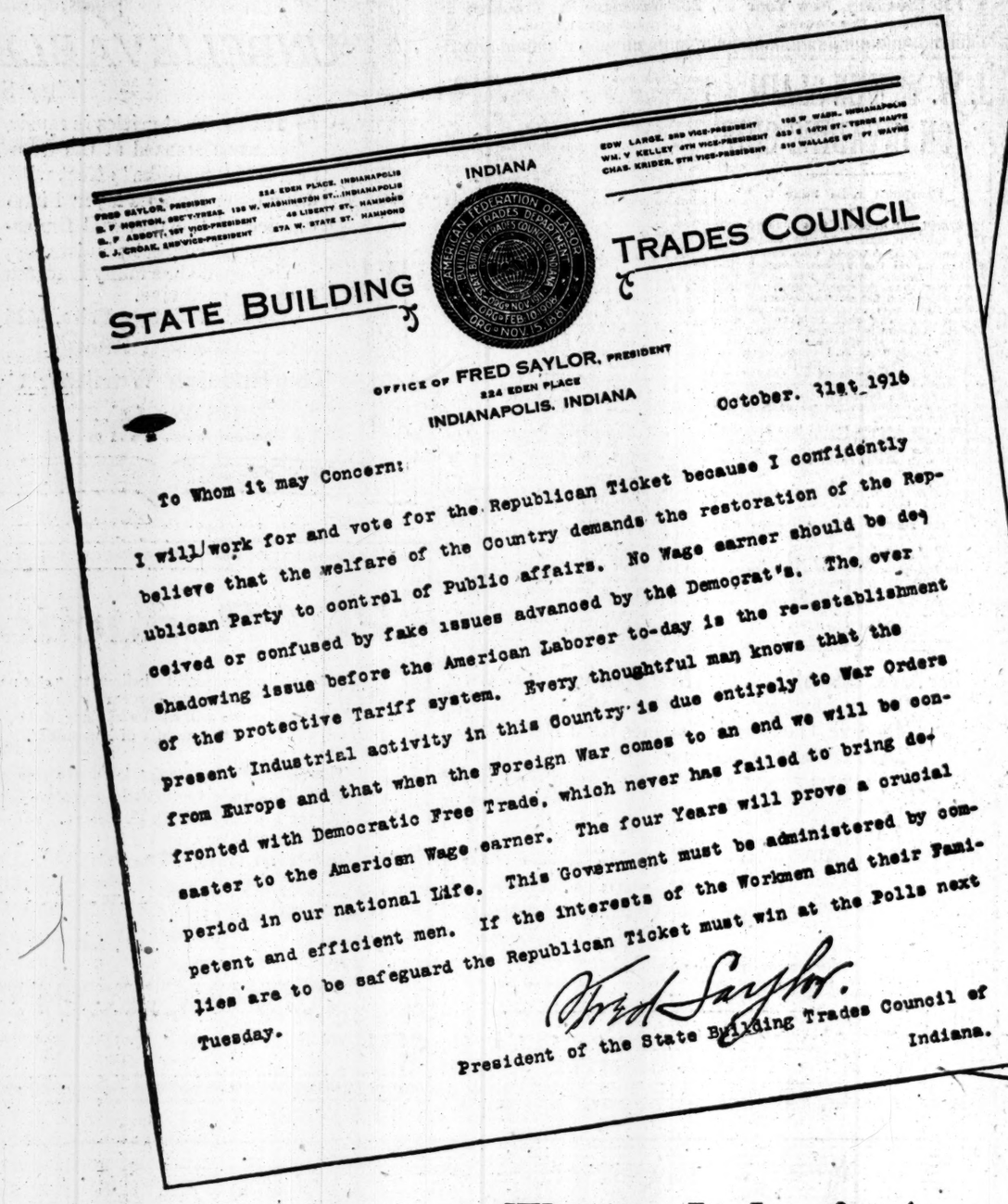
SLIGHTLY USED CARS.

The Automobile Exchange, published daily in The New York Times, gives details of slightly used cars by well-known makers. Telephone 3000 Bryant. —Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Labor Leaders Endorse Hughes

One-third of all laws beneficial to labor, passed in New York State in 133 years, were passed during Governor Hughes' term at his request and signed by him.



FRED SAYLOR, PRESIDENT 224 EDEN PLACE, INDIANAPOLIS
B. F. NORTON, SEC'Y-TREAS. 126 W. WASHINGTON ST., INDIANAPOLIS
B. F. ABBOTT, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT 48 LIBERTY ST., HAMMOND
S. J. CROAK, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT 67A W. STATE ST., HAMMOND
EDW. LARGE, 3RD VICE-PRESIDENT 126 W. WASH., INDIANAPOLIS
WM. V. KELLEY, 4TH VICE-PRESIDENT 423 S. 14TH ST., TERRE HAUTE
CHAS. KRIDER, 5TH VICE-PRESIDENT 510 WALLACE ST., FT. WAYNE

INDIANA STATE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT INDIANA STATE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL CHARTERED NOV. 1908 REORG'D FEB. 10 1909 REORG'D NOV. 15, 1911

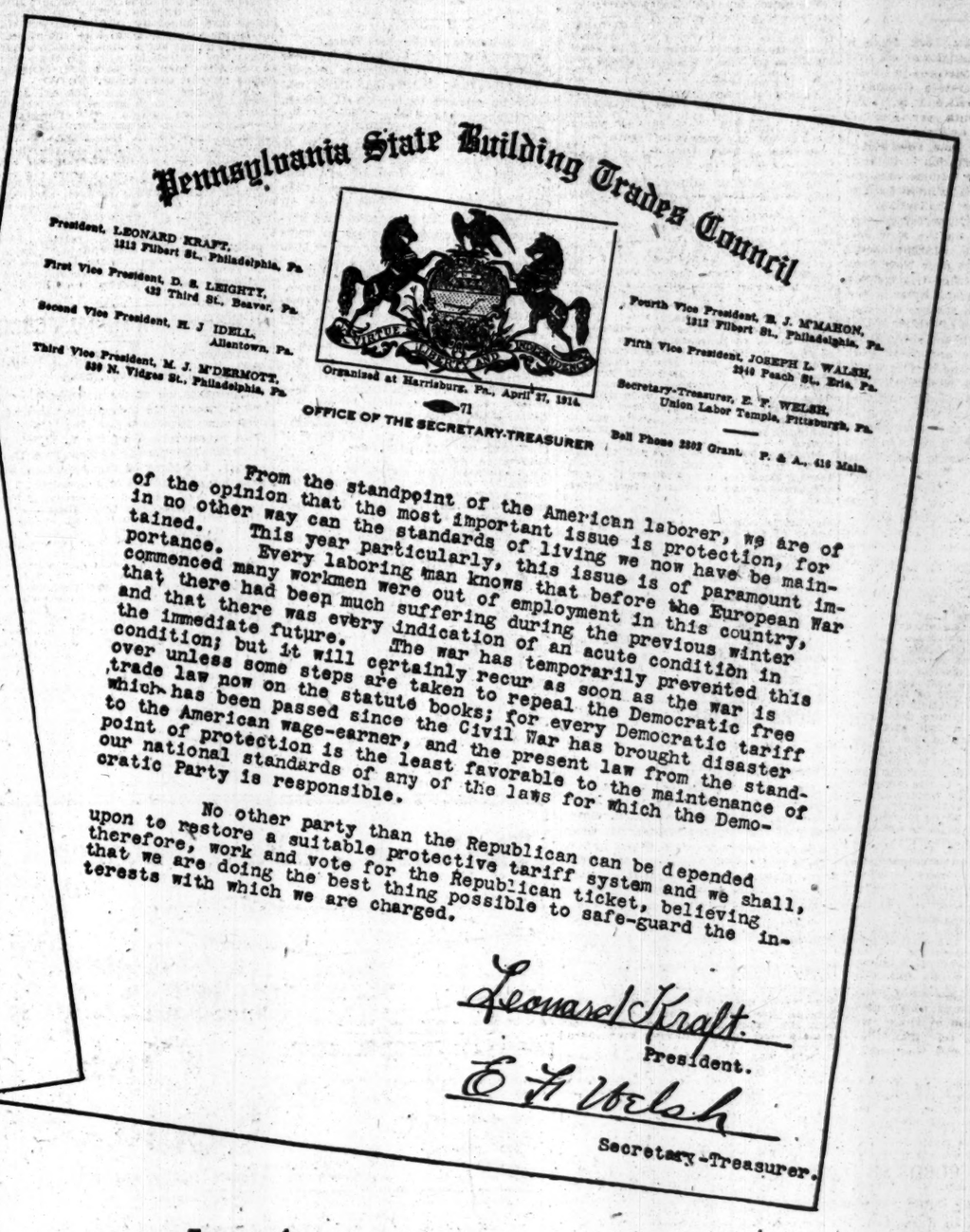
OFFICE OF FRED SAYLOR, PRESIDENT
224 EDEN PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

October 31st 1916

To Whom it may Concern:

I will work for and vote for the Republican Ticket because I confidently believe that the welfare of the Country demands the restoration of the Republican Party to control of Public affairs. No Wage earner should be deceived or confused by fake issues advanced by the Democrat's. The over shadowing issue before the American Laborer to-day is the re-establishment of the protective Tariff system. Every thoughtful man knows that the present Industrial activity in this Country is due entirely to War Orders from Europe and that when the Foreign War comes to an end we will be confronted with Democratic Free Trade, which never has failed to bring disaster to the American Wage earner. The four Years will prove a crucial period in our national Life. This Government must be administered by competent and efficient men. If the interests of the Workmen and their Families are to be safeguard the Republican Ticket must win at the Polls next Tuesday.

Fred Saylor.
President of the State Building Trades Council of Indiana.



Pennsylvania State Building Trades Council

President, LEONARD KRAFT, 1213 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
First Vice President, D. S. LEIGHTY, 422 Third St., Beaver, Pa.
Second Vice President, H. J. IDELL, Allentown, Pa.
Third Vice President, M. J. M'DERMOTT, 839 N. Vidgar St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fourth Vice President, E. J. M'MAHON, 1212 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fifth Vice President, JOSEPH L. WALSH, 2349 Peach St., Erie, Pa.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. F. WELSH, Union Labor Temple, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Organized at Harrisburg, Pa., April 27, 1914.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Bell Phone 3302 Grant. P. & A., 415 Main.

From the standpoint of the American laborer, we are of the opinion that the most important issue is protection, for in no other way can the standards of living we now have be maintained. This year particularly, this issue is of paramount importance. Every laboring man knows that before the European War commenced many workmen were out of employment in this country, that there had been much suffering during the previous winter and that there was every indication of an acute condition in the immediate future. The war has temporarily prevented this condition; but it will certainly recur as soon as the war is over unless some steps are taken to repeal the Democratic free trade law now on the statute books; for every Democratic tariff which has been passed since the Civil War has brought disaster to the American wage-earner, and the present law from the standpoint of protection is the least favorable to the maintenance of our national standards of any of the laws for which the Democratic Party is responsible.

No other party than the Republican can be depended upon to restore a suitable protective tariff system and we shall, therefore, work and vote for the Republican ticket, believing that we are doing the best thing possible to safe-guard the interests with which we are charged.

Leonard Kraft.
President.
E. F. Welsh
Secretary-Treasurer.

(From Cleveland Leader, October 28, 1916)

TRADES COUNCIL BALKS AT WILSON

Second Attempt to Force Labor to Indorse His Re-election Fails.

(From The Philadelphia Public Ledger, October 23, 1916)

MOVE TO INDORSE WILSON QUASHED BY LABOR UNION

Central Body, in Stormy Session, Tables Resolution Indefinitely

INDIGNATION GREETS

(From The Washington Post, October 22, 1916)

CHICAGO LABOR FOR HUGHES.

Building Trades Council Says President Wilson Lacks Sympathy.

Special to The Washington Post.

Chicago, Oct 21.—One branch of organized labor swung into line for Charles E. Hughes tonight when the Chicago Building Trades Council, of which Simon O'Donnell is president, adopted resolutions urging the defeat of President Wilson because of lack of sympathy with the American workmen."

Arthur D Burbank, chairman of the legislative board of railroad trainmen in Illinois, issued a statement declaring that railroad employes are turning from President Wilson

"It is the first time our national officers have attempted to tell us how we must vote, and there are thousands like myself who will not stand for such dictation," said Mr. Burbank "I am convinced that the sentiment among the railroad men for Hughes is growing stronger every day."

This is Labor's Answer to the Attempt

To Deliver the American Workingman's Vote

THE labor vote cannot be delivered to the Democratic party. The bulk of it throughout the country will go to Hughes was the positive declaration of Thomas J. Williams, one of the most prominent trade unionists in the United States, in course of an interview in Pittsburgh on November 1, 1916.

Mr. Williams is National President of the Building Trades department of the American Federation of Labor, which includes every craft in any way identified with the building industry.

It has a membership of nearly one and a half million men, all mechanics, which is more than fifty per cent of the entire membership of the organization of which Samuel Gompers is the head.

Mr. Williams has just completed a tour of the south and middle west, in course of which he talked with representatives of every industry and addressed seven national conventions of labor organizations.

"No man or group of men can deliver the labor vote to the Democratic party," said Mr. Williams. "The American workingman always has supported the Republican ticket, and for a very practical reason.

"He knows that the Republican party stands for the great principle of protection to American industry, and that without such protection there can be no prosperity for him. The wage earners of this country today consider the re-establishment of the protective tariff system the one great issue before them, and they will vote accordingly next Tuesday.

"No sensible laboring man is deceived by the present abnormal industrial activity in the United States. We all know that war orders from Europe are responsible for it.

"If the foreign conflict should end tomorrow, the wage earners of this country would be confronted with precisely similar conditions to those which confronted them during the first two years of the Wilson administration—idle mills, dead locomotives, men out of employment, and business depression everywhere.

"The workingman will vote next Tuesday for the Republican ticket because he will then vote for his own material welfare.

"In my trip through the south and west, I discussed the political situation with hundreds of laboring men. I found no indication anywhere of a pronounced trend of sentiment in the ranks of the wage earners towards the Democratic party."

The Republican Protective Tariff protects workingmen's wages without increasing the cost of living. The question is shall we have a Democratic tariff that only pretends to help the wage-earner or a Republican tariff that really protects him?

Vote for Hughes

The Philadelphia Inquirer

LABOR LEADERS INDORSE HUGHES

Resolutions Adopted at Meeting of the Building Trades Council of Philadelphia

Declaring that President Wilson has proven himself an enemy of organized labor and that, on the contrary, Mr. Hughes has shown himself the friend of labor throughout his whole career, a series of resolutions supporting the candidacy of Mr Hughes was passed last night at a meeting of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council, representing in all about 60,000 men. The meeting was held in the Parkway Building, and the resolutions were passed after a spirited discussion Frank J Schneider presided.

A standing vote was taken The resolution declared that until his entrance into politics six years ago, President Wilson had proved himself a "harsh, bitter and unjust critic" of labor unions, and had shown by his speeches and his writings, in his books, that he had no sympathy with the labor movement. The statement was attributed to him that "Labor unions dragged the highest men to the level of the lowest," and he was quoted as being a "fierce partisan of the open shop."

The passage was cited from President Wilson's book, "The History of the American People," where he asserted that the Chinese labor was preferable to the Polish, Slavonic or Italian. On the other hand, it was declared that Mr. Hughes' had been shown by his words, his deeds and his record, that he had been a friend of labor and of labor unions during his entire career.

Mr. Hughes' utterance, that he regarded labor unions as a "fine opportunity for the improvement of the condition of the workingman," was quoted, and his statement, "the interests of labor are the interests of all people, and the protection of the wage earner in the security of life and health by every practical means, is one of the most sacred trusts of society."

"We vigorously condemn," read the resoultion, "the action of labor leaders in endeavoring to create opposition to Mr. Hughes, and with the belief in mind that all labor unions should be kept free from political parties, we urge all our members, as well as those of other unions and locals, to cast their votes as their interest best demands."

Republican National Publicity Committee

THREATENS JERSEY WITH TRADE WAR

New York State Will Retaliate if Neighbor Wins Lower Freight Rate.

BOARD OF TRADE TO FIGHT

Points Out That the State Has Spent the Millions Required to Improve the Harbor.

A warning that New York State is likely to wage commercial war on New Jersey if New Jersey succeeds in its application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a railroad rate discrimination of 3 cents per hundred pounds in its favor and against New York is made by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation in its petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission to be permitted to intervene and oppose the New Jersey application.

The contention of New Jersey that railroads terminating on the New Jersey side of New York Harbor should have a rate advantage over New York equivalent to the cost of transporting freight across the Hudson River is met in the petition with a number of arguments, the leading one of which is that the State of New York has spent about $800,000,000 on canals and New York City hundreds of millions on pier facilities, which have made New York Harbor the greatest in the country, and that New Jersey, not content with the business created for it by the upbuilding of the commerce of the port, seeks to have conferred on it for nothing the advantages for which New York has paid something like a billion dollars.

The intimation that New York State would not be slow to retaliate against a decision benefiting the Jersey side of the port at its expense is as follows:

"No other State than New York, no other city, nor the United States, has contributed anything either in money, right of way, or franchise or other valuable thing toward the construction or maintenance of this waterway. It is wholly within the boundaries of the State of New York and under absolute control of the State of New York. If, therefore, the complainants or others now enjoying without cost the use of this property of the State of New York shall so forget the obligation they owe New York State and ignore the advantages they enjoy as a free gift from New York and attempt to use that advantage to injure their benefactor, New York may be led thereby to assert the rights it has in the premises and, possibly, to hereafter deny to the complainants the free use of this waterway. By so doing the complainants would be deprived of the benefit of the competition this water route now affords them and which enables them to secure the same low rail rate which New York enjoys."

After asserting that the complaint of the New Jersey interests overlooks every factor entering into the determination of freight charges except the cost of delivery across the Hudson River, the petition continues:

"Basing their contention upon the single element of cost, the complainants must take into consideration not only the one element of the cost of transfer across the Hudson River, but every other element of cost incident to transit from the initial point to the point of destination. They must also consider in this connection the cost of such through carriage over any competing line which would not be controlled by the rate adjustment they petition for as affecting only the lines which reach the New Jersey side."

The petition is signed by S. V. V. Huntington, President, and Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and by Charles F. MacLean of 55 Liberty Street, lawyer for the board.

POST OFFICE RECORDS SHUT

Civil Service League Could Not See Them—Appeals to President.

Letters sent to President Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson denying the accuracy of the public statement of the Postmaster General that 66 per cent. of the incumbent fourth-class Postmasters were not disturbed by the Wilson Administration were made public yesterday by the National Civil Service Reform League at 79 Wall Street. The league complains that its request for permission to examine the records concerning fourth-class Postmasters has not been granted. In the letter to the President, Oct. 31, Richard Henry Dana, President of the league, wrote, in part:

"The facts as stated by the Postmaster General do not appear to agree with the results of those examinations as given in the annual report of the Civil Service Commission. For this and other reasons we sincerely hope that you will no longer tolerate a policy of secrecy and that you will welcome an inspection of the records by the league."

In a statement accompanying copies of the letters, Secretary George T. Keyes says the league is not interested in retaining Republicans in office whose records justify removal, nor is it concerned with the appointment of Democrats. The question of publicity of the records, said he, transcends a matter of 40,000 fourth-class Post Offices and affects a fundamental principle of the civil service law.

FIGHTS 7-DAY WORK WEEK.

Minister Protests Against Move by the Lackawanna Steel Co.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, Field Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, sent a letter to the newspapers yesterday asking for public co-operation in the form of a protest against the request of the Lackawanna Steel Company made to the State Industrial Commission for permission to work its employes continuously seven days in each week. The company, which has its mills near Buffalo, and employs 7,000 men, has contended that repairs to machinery and adjustment of furnaces once in every seven days require the continuous services of the employes. Mr. Stelzle said:

"The conditions described by the company were shown to be those which are common to the steel industry at all times, and of which the Legislature was cognizant when it passed the law. It was found possible to observe the law when business was not so pressing. If exemption is granted the Lackawanna Company, other industries in the State will ask for similar exemption."

Mr. Stelzle insists that workmen who do not get one day of rest in seven suffer from overstrain and frequently make use of stimulants to excess because of that condition.

ADVERTISEMENT.

He Was Poisoned by Imperfectly Digested Food

Always below par—not really sick, but never quite up to the day's task. And indigestion all the time! If he ate he suffered, if he did not eat he suffered just the same. Then his doctor told him that he was fairly choked with imperfectly digested, and, therefore, fermenting, food that was sending its impurities through the blood into every tissue, bone, and muscle of his body.

"Sip a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with your meals. It will help straighten out your stomach." All druggists and leading grocers sell Man-a-cea Water. Try it yourself!

ELECTION NIGHT NEWS.

Plans for Indoor Gatherings and Outdoor Bulletins.

Hundreds of thousands of persons will learn the results of the election tomorrow night from thousands of bulletin boards, tickers, and announcers in the open air, in hotels, in theatres, in halls—everywhere that people may congregate. Anticipating more than usual interest in the returns this year, THE NEW YORK TIMES will flash the returns on two bulletin boards in Times Square—one at Forty-third Street and the other at Forty-seventh Street—and, in addition, will announce the leading and winning candidates from the top of the Times Building by an arrangement of red and white lights. Details of the plan by which this will be made known are printed on Page 1 of today's TIMES.

The restrictions which will govern the movement of crowds in Broadway and Seventh Avenue because of excavations for the new subway lines will not interfere with the observance of THE TIMES bulletins. These are the areas in and near Times Square where persons may walk but not stand:

Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-sixth Streets, from Thirty-ninth Street to the south side of Forty-second Street, from the north side of Forty-third Street to Forty-fifth Street.

Seventh Avenue—The west side between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets.

Persons will be allowed to stand, it may be seen from this, on the spaces in front of both TIMES bulletin boards.

In practically all of the hotels and theatres in the city the returns will be received by wire and wireless.

One of the largest indoor gatherings to receive the returns will be at Carnegie Hall, where special wires will take the news. According to announcement, many prominent persons and organizations have reserved seats in the hall for Tuesday evening.

Several large hotels have made arrangements for announcing the returns to their guests. At the Waldorf-Astoria there will be special dinner dances in the Grill, Rose, and Empire Rooms during which the returns will be shown by stereopticons. Election returns will also be shown in the Grand Ball Room of the hotel, where, in addition, there will be dancing, motion pictures, and refreshments.

Members of the Women's City Club, which occupies almost all of the eighteenth floor of the aVnderbilt Hotel, will receive the returns in their quarters, and, also, many will go to the roof of the hotel, from which they will be able to observe the signals from the tower of the Times Building.

Persons who attend the dinner dance in the ballroom of the Biltmore Hotel will also receive the returns. Among these many notables are expected, including Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing and Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane.

Bulletins bearing news of the election will be distributed to all of the guests in the dining rooms of the Hotels McAlpin and Claridge.

The Brooklyn Civic Club at 127 Remsen Street will serve a special dinner, at which the returns will be received.

MORE BRITISH SHIPS NOW.

M. P. Grace, Back from England, Says Freight Rates Will Be Lower.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis was M. P. Grace, head of the firm of William R. Grace & Son, shipowners and bankers, of New York and South America. Mr. Grace said that he had terminated his lease of the historic Battle Abbey, in Sussex, after maintaining it for fourteen years.

"England is developing her merchant marine very rapidly," said Mr. Grace, "and the business conditions are very good. Freight rates will be lower. The Government is keeping down imports to the lowest possible margin and releasing steamships every day from service. In addition, the steamship companies are now allowed to finish ships which were on the stocks prior to the war and to order others to be built. Great Britain has 5,000,000 men under arms now and is calling in fresh troops at the rate of a million men a year. The Government is now dealing with the 41-year-old class."

Mr. Grace said that every one in England was as busy as possible, and that the people were sending over their securities to America to be turned into gold in the most cheerful manner. He went from the pier to his home at Westbury, L. I., and will go to Florida later.

Another passenger on the St. Louis was Harold Large, who has been a member of the Priority Committee of the Munitions Department at the War Office in London for the past year. He said that England had nothing when the war began, and that after more than two years of fighting and getting things in order she was nearly organized on a business footing, and would be completely so by next Spring.

GETS WORK FOR 1,601 MEN.

State Employment Bureau Finds There Is No Labor Shortage.

The report of the local office of the State Bureau of Employment says that 1,601 persons received employment through its aid in October. Commenting on the statement of the Federal Reserve Board that New York manufacturers were unable to keep pace with their orders, the bureau maintains that it can furnish a sufficient number of skilled or unskilled workers to local employers provided the prevailing rate of wages is paid. It says many of the employers who assert they cannot obtain suitable workmen either do not pay the market price or else have not called upon the bureau.

The bureau admits, however, a scarcity of office and errand boys, farmhands, and foreign-born labor for heavy or disagreeable work. There has been an increase in orders from wholesale and retail houses and from factories in general, which indicate that the result of the election is not worrying employers.

OYSTER BAY FIGHTS TO HOLD ITS BEACH

Sale of 500 Acres to Peter Cooper Hewitt Opposed by Township Citizens.

WOULD REJECT $5,000 OFFER

Inventor Says He Wants to Build a Residence, but Opponents See Big Realty Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 5.—Peter Cooper Hewitt of 11 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and Tuxedo Park, will never be allowed to buy Short Beach, the 500-acre island near here, if the citizens of Oyster Bay Township, headed by Colonel Henry M. Bennett and W. S. Jackson, have anything to say about it. The sale concerns the villages of Oyster Bay, Hicksville, Farmingdale, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, and several others, all part of Oyster Bay Township, and certain of their citizens are up in arms over the question of the sale, which is to be decided at an election this week.

Mr. Hewitt has offered $5,000 for the property, which is owned by the township and which consists of sand dunes and salt grass. He says he wants it for a country home and will erect a fine residence on it with all improvements, such as piers and other equipment for a Summer place.

The opponents to the sale insist Mr. Hewitt intends to develop the property along the lines of Long Beach, and that instead of the township selling him waste land worth less than $5,000, it would be turning over to him property worth millions. So sure are they of this that on Saturday there was an automobile parade of protest through the various villages, during which heated oratory was used in an effort to get every voter to vote against the sale. It seems that the fact that Hempstead Township sold the Long Beach property for $25,000 a few years ago, and that the property is now worth many thousands of dollars, has prejudiced a proportion of the residents here against the sale of Short Beach to Mr. Hewitt.

"To let Hewitt have this land," said Colonel Bennett, the Republican leader of Oyster Bay, yesterday, "would amount to a swindle on the people of this township. It would not only be a swindle on them but it would be a gross injustice to their children and grandchildren. Short Beach and the adjacent property, Jones Beach, should be developed by the township and be held forever as a public park."

Mr. Hewitt has tried several times to buy Short Island and has offered various amounts of money from $1,000 to $5,000 for it. On every occasion the sale has been defeated when referred to the voters of Oyster Bay Township.

NEWSPAPER A MORAL FORCE

Professor Lee Says That Reading Public Has Much to Do with This.

A presentation of the newspaper as a moral force in the community was made yesterday afternoon at the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A. by James Melville Lee of New York University, President of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism. The address was devoted to outlining the work of newspapers from their beginning, with many interesting incidents from the experience of the speaker.

Professor Lee stated that the reading public ultimately was responsible for the moral tone of the newspaper which it patronized, and expressed his opinion that the newspapers often exerted a moral force by adopting a moral standard higher than that of their readers. He said that any newspaper which persistently adopted a moral standard which was not in accord with the wishes of its readers would have to disappear for lack of circulation. The necessity for a definite news and editorial policy he also attributed to the same public demand. Dealing with the question of purity in advertising matter, he said that there were numerous instances when the force of public opinion had speedily forced newspapers and periodicals to reject advertising matter which was considered offensive or false.

4 BISHOPS AT OLD JOHN ST.

Famous Methodist Church Closes Its Eight-Day Celebration.

The idea of Germany and England working together in the future in brotherly love for a common cause was sketched yesterday morning by Bishop Eugene R. Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in a sermon at the John Street Church.

"When we see such old-time enemies as England, France, and Russia working together as allies," the Bishop said, "we may readily believe that God will find among the present enemies His chosen ones to work together for His higher will.

"Man's failure to co-operate is invariably due to mental aberration. The insane cannot work together. The sane man is a being of intelligence and reason, and the time must come when all nations will be willing to adjust their differences by arbitration instead of trying to settle them with the sword. Men no longer eat or enslave each other upon the battlefield, and the time will come when men will no longer take up arms against each other."

The Bishop referred to the old John Street Church as a granary scattering the precious seeds of civilization throughout the community. He also said he gloried in the work of the churches of other denominations which in a different way are striving for the same end.

Three Bishops besides Bishop Hendrix participated in the afternoon services, which were devoted to a discussion of church unity. They were Earl Cranston, Luther B. Wilson of New York, and John W. Hamilton, retired, formerly of the New England Conference. To-day's services marked the close of the congregation's sesqui-centennial celebration, which began on Sunday, Oct. 29.

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Each mortgage deposited with the Trustee to secure these certificates has an amortization clause providing for serial reductions of principal. The certificate holder thus obtains the benefit of increased margin of security without the annoyance of receiving partial payments on account of his investment.

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I. W. W. MEN SLAIN ON INVADING SHIP

Continued from Page 1.

250 armed men aboard. One hundred and fifty other members of the Industrial Workers of the World who could not find room on the Verona boarded the steamer Calista, which left after the first boat had departed. Both vessels were chartered for an "excursion."

The fight was over, and the Verona was on her way back long before the Calista approached Everett. The two steamers met at Mukilteo, four miles south of Everett, and came back to Seattle together.

Policemen were placed in charge of the Industrial Workers' headquarters in Washington Street, and a large force of men was sent to the water front to meet the Verona.

When the Verona pulled into her slip the wharf was surrounded by policemen, some armed with shotguns and others with drawn pistols, and thirty National Guardsmen, under command of Captain Paul Edwards. All the guardsmen stood with fixed bayonets and their belts filled with ball cartridges.

As the steamer drew alongside the pier Captain of Police D. F. Willard shouted to Captain Wiman of the Verona not to land. Several members of the Industrial Workers of the World aboard the boat started to clamber over the steamer's rail, but policemen halted them at the point of revolvers. One gangplank was lowered, and, under supervision of the police, the wounded were taken off the boat, assisted by their uninjured comrades, and were removed to the city hospital.

The four dead were taken to the Morgue. The Verona's dead were found laid out on the floor of the cabin, and the wounded were stretched out on seats along the walls or lying on the floor.

As the men marched down the gangplank under cover of police shotguns and pistols they were searched for firearms, but no weapons were found. Several pistols were found hidden in the cabin of the boat when it was searched after the men had been taken off. All of the uninjured men were loaded into automobiles under heavy police guard and taken to the city jail, where they were locked up.

Sheriff Robert Hodge sent four automobile loads of deputies to Richmond beach to arrest any members of the Verona's party who attempted to land there.

Warning that there would be trouble in Everett today was issued at the Seattle headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World last night after a meeting of members. A call for members to join the expedition to Everett was issued, and speakers said that they would tolerate no interference from the Everett authorities. A circular issued for distribution in Everett read:

"Citizens of Everett: Attention: There will be a meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World Nov. 5, at Hewett and Wetmore Avenues. Come and help maintain your own and our national privileges. COMMITTEE."

"If the police, Sheriff, and citizens will not maintain order in Everett they had better call out the militia," said one speaker at last night's meeting. "In any event we will go there and put Everett in order."

ADVERTISEMENT.

Bar Association of the City of New York and New York County Lawyers' Association endorse John F. McIntyre, Democratic Nominee for Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

At a stated meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York the following report was made by the Judiciary Committee:

"MR. JOHN F. McINTYRE, also nominated for the Court of General Sessions, has been a member of the Bar for thirty-seven years, and has had a very large and varied experience, particularly in the trial of criminal cases. He is especially well recommended to your Committee by Judges and lawyers of the highest standing as a lawyer of unusual ability and high character, and as particularly fitted and qualified for the position of a Justice of the Court of General Sessions. Your Committee recommends that his nomination for that office be approved and endorsed by the Association.

Signed WILLIAM D. GUTHRIE, Chairman.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD,
DAVID RUMSEY,
DeLANCEY NICOLL,
CHARLES E. RUSHMORE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
JOHN FRANKENHEIMER,
ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Secretary.

Mr. McIntyre was Assistant District Attorney and Acting District Attorney of this County for twelve years.

VOTE FOR ONE	For Judge of the Court of General Sessions
★ X	JOHN F. McINTYRE

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THE greatest critics in music were amazed at the wonderful "human-like" effect with which the *Apollo* Player Piano duplicated the personal finger-playing of concert pianists.

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Special Wurlitzer Price, $625

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115 West 40th St.

Between Broadway and 6th Ave.

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20% Reductions

WE had every reason to believe that our new building would be ready November first. But many of the fixtures will not be in place, the contractors now tell us, before the middle of November.

The finest China and Glassware one may buy. Uniquely beautiful Venetian Glass. Lamps and Shades at all prices. Marble, Bronzes, Mirrors and Pictures, Unusual and Novel Gifts, Favors and Prizes.

Therefore, we are able to continue our 20% Alteration Sales until November 11th.

Open every day until 6 P. M., including Saturdays.

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The Woods Are Being Slaughtered

Vote YES on Proposition No. 1

The timber slashers are turning the forest areas of the Adirondacks into brush heaps.

The State now owns $40,000,000 worth of Adirondack forest reserves that are menaced by the fires that start every season in these stripped sections.

Proposition No. 1 will provide for protecting this wonderful People's Playground from destruction.

Futhermore, public-spirited citizens are pledged to contribute $2,500,000 to the Palisades Interstate Park if Proposition No. 1 passes on Election Day, November 7th.

Vote YES on Proposition No. 1

PROPOSITION No. 1

YES [X] NO [ ]

Shall chapter five hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed ten million dollars for the acquisition of lands for state park purposes, and providing for the submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen," be approved?

NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION
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ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ADIRONDACKS
ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB
NEW YORK STATE FISH, GAME AND FOREST LEAGUE
AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY
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ADVERTISEMENT.

A strong plurality for the General

A forecast of the returns

	THE GENERAL	ALL OTHERS		THE GENERAL	ALL OTHERS
ALABAMA	X		NEBRASKA	X	
ARIZONA	X		NEVADA	X	
ARKANSAS	X		N. HAMPSHIRE	X	
CALIFORNIA	X		NEW JERSEY	X	
COLORADO	X		NEW MEXICO	X	
CONNECTICUT	X		NEW YORK	X	
DELAWARE	X		N. CAROLINA	X	
FLORIDA	X		NORTH DAKOTA	X	
GEORGIA	X		OHIO	X	
IDAHO	X		OKLAHOMA	X	
ILLINOIS	X		OREGON	X	
INDIANA	X		PENNSYLVANIA	X	
IOWA	X		RHODE ISLAND	X	
KANSAS	X		SOUTH CAROLINA	X	
KENTUCKY	X		SOUTH DAKOTA	X	
LOUISIANA	X		TENNESSEE	X	
MAINE	X		TEXAS	X	
MARYLAND	X		UTAH	X	
MASSACHUSETTS	X		VERMONT	X	
MICHIGAN	X		VIRGINIA	X	
MINNESOTA	X		WASHINGTON	X	
MISSISSIPPI	X		W. VIRGINIA	X	
MISSOURI	X		WISCONSIN	X	
MONTANA	X		WYOMING	X	

scattering

If the vote tomorrow were to be cast for most popular roofing, instead of for the election of national officials, there would be an overwhelming plurality in favor of

Certain-teed

Roofing

This is indicated by the fact that "The General" makes 1/3 of all the asphalt roll roofing made in America. The balance is "scattered" among 39 other manufacturers.

Each year CERTAIN-TEED rolls up a strikingly increasing number of advocates, because this type of roof is coming to be recognized as the most efficient covering for all kinds of buildings, with either flat or pitched roofs.

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COMIC OPERA COMES TO CENTURY'S STAGE

The Theatre Reopens Tonight Under the Dillingham and Ziegfeld Direction.

BURGEONS IN BLUE AND GOLD

Urban's Brush Sweeps Away Former Decorations—Fox Trot and Cocktail on the Bill.

The Century Theatre, Manhattan's most palatial and unique playhouse, will begin a new era of its checkered career tonight, when Charles B. Dillingham and Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., are to inaugurate their joint proprietorship with the presentation of an elaborate musical revue, entitled "The Century Girl." The event has been long awaited with the keenest anticipation, both because of the prominence of the managers as producers of musical comedy and the unique history of the theatre. In the seven years it has been open the playhouse has never made money, and its founders have added hundreds of thousands of dollars to the millions of initial cost in alterations and upkeep in an effort to get some return on their investment.

Once more they have advanced a large sum to adapt the building to its new use, and those who visit the Century tonight will observe some striking changes. The stately dignity that pervaded it as the New Theatre has disappeared and the new decorations, by Josef Urban, suggest musical comedy.

No part of the huge plant, with its innumerable rooms and suites of rooms, has escaped the indefatigable Urban. Down in the basement a gay border has been stenciled on the walls of the men's bar, and the panelling has been refinished in a natural tone. The walls of the spacious promenades and foyers of the orchestra and balcony floors and of the Vanderbilt suite have been done in turquois blue and golden yellow, with touches of other hues. Even the concrete floor is blue, as can be seen where it shows at the edges of the carpets. At intervals are panel mirrors.

Ten portraits by Raphael Kirchner hang on the semicircular wall of the orchestra floor. They depict beauties of the chorus—Hazel Lewis, Simone d'Herlys, Charlotte Davies, Lilyan Tashman, and six others. They are in pastel, and form a series, each picture representing a human emotion, reflected in the face of a Pierrot peering from the corner of each panel as well as in the countenance and posture of the subject.

Now women may purchase cocktails in the Vanderbilt suite, but one would have difficulty in getting tea. Two orchestras will alternately play during entr'actes for the patrons to dance, a privilege for which there will be no extra charge.

The art of Urban is seen in the auditorium also, though to a less extent than elsewhere. Some draperies in the prevailing colors of the new decorative scheme have been hung, but for the most part there are the same rich decorations as when the drama reigned. Two important changes have been made, however, changes that affect features widely discussed when the playhouse was new. The proscenium frame of green onyx, often harshly criticised as looking too much like the portal of a gaudy apartment house, has been covered with gold leaf to match the gold incrusted portions of the auditorium. It is much less conspicuous than formerly and less distracting. The silken canopy suspended from the ceiling after the theatre was built to improve the acoustics has been removed, revealing again the handsome ceiling.

The new managers believe they have improved the acoustics by a system used with success abroad. This consists of a series of fine wires placed invisibly in various parts of the auditorium and strung in such a position and at such tension that they catch the sound waves and communicate them to other wires.

The changes do not stop inside, but include a system of illumination that will make the block one of the most brilliant in the city.

CONCERTS IN THEATRES.

Artists Found Halls Were Too Small to Meet the Demand for Seats.

There were four concerts and recitals last night, in as many theatres, which the artists are renting, as the concert halls fail to accommodate all those who wish to attend. At the Harris Theatre, Max Sanders gave the second of his Sunday night concerts with players from the Russian Symphony Orchestra providing the ensemble numbers. Mme. Yvette Guilbert gave one of her recitals of French music at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, while Mme. Matja Niessen-Stone was heard in a program of songs at the Comedy Theatre. Miriam Ardini, soprano, made her first appearance here in a song recital at the Cort Theatre.

The concert at the Harris Theatre enlisted the services of twenty-two string players and several wind instrument players from the Russian Symphony Orchestra, who, under Modest Altschuler, played numbers from Mosart, Tschaikowsky, Arensky, and Strauss, with Charles W. Cadman's "To a Vanishing Race," played from manuscript for the first time. Mr. Cadman appeared himself to accompany a group of his songs and play his "Thunderbird" Suite in a piano arrangement. H. T. Burleigh also accompanied a group of his songs. The soloist of the evening was Charles Harrison, a young tenor, who sang Messrs. Cadman's and Burleigh's songs and an aria from "La Boheme." After he had sung Mr. Burleigh's songs he had the bad taste to add as an encore a sentimental music-hall ballad wholly out of keeping with what had gone before. It is due Mr. Burleigh to note here that any one who may have thought this was another of his songs was wrong. It was not.

Mme. Matja Niessen-Stone is a former member of the Metropolitan Opera Company and a singer of some attainments. Her program was interesting. It consisted of two groups of songs in German which were off the beaten path, five unfamiliar songs by Paderewski to French texts of Catulle Mendes, and songs in English by Walter Kramer, Landon Ronald, Marion Bauer, and Frederic Jacobi, the latter represented by two interesting compositions in manuscript. Francis Moore assisted at the piano.

Miriam Ardini, a newcomer, sang an aria by Bach and another by Verdi, with four groups of songs in German, French, and English. She disclosed an agreeable voice of light texture and sang many of her numbers gracefully. William Reddick played the accompaniments.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Three performances for children will be given on the stage by the Portmanteau Theatre company during its special engagement at the Thirty-ninth Street; beginning the latter part of this month. Nevertheless, "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil," and "The Trimplet" will be acted for children at morning performances.

Announcement is made by the Henry B. Harris Estate that it has engaged actors for a permanent repertory company. Arnold Daly will head the organization.

To Ferrion Maxwell has been awarded the prize of $250 for the best design to be used as a trademark in advertising Turn to the Right. Seven hundred and six designs and designs were entered in the contest.

Margaret Brainerd, who has been out of the cast of "Nothing but the Truth" for several weeks on account of illness, will take up her original role again tonight.

Ernest Shuter has accepted for production a new play by Andrew Paton, a Western newspaper man, entitled "The Doctor's Hour." The play treats of vivisection.

Paul Gordon has been engaged by Henry W. Savage for a role in George Scarborough's new play.

"The War Game," a satirical play by Alice Gerstenberg and Rienzi de Cordova, being played in Chicago, is to be presented here later.

Four new plays will be presented by the Shuberts in their New York theatres about Thanksgiving time. Three of them, "Follow Me," "Her Soldier Boy," and "Girls Will Be Girls," are musical plays, and the fourth is a comedy, entitled "Such Is Life," in which Sam Bernard, brother of E. H. Sothern, will be starred. Anna Held will be the star of "Follow Me," and Clifton Crawford, Jean Carlos Thomas, and Margaret Romaine will be featured in "Her Soldier Boy."

TWO NEW STAR FILMS.

Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks Draw Drizzly Day Crowds.

It never rains but it pours in movie land. Yesterday, for instance, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks came to town in new pictures, and it cut into one's day fearfully to see both of them. A great many did, however, and in spite of the bleak and drizzly November day hundreds waited in line before the Rialto, the scene of the Fairbanks revelation, and before the Strand, Broadway, and Academy of Music, where copies of Miss Mary's photoplay were exhibited synchronously, for a chance to enter and pay tribute.

Miss Pickford's film was "Less Than the Dust," a title Hector Turnbull, its author, borrowed from one of Laurence Hope's Indian love lyrics, made familiar by the musical setting given to it by Amy Woodford-Finden. Mr. Turnbull has borrowed the idea behind the poem, of a girl who looks upon herself as less than the dust beneath the chariot wheel of her master, and has evolved a pretty story that gives this accomplished screen artist many opportunities to display her talents.

Her rôle is that of a little English girl who is left by her father, a dissolute officer in the British army serving in India, to a low caste Indian. She passes the early years of her life in the home of the swordmaker and only learns of her gentle birth when he is sent to prison for participation in a revolt. Then she goes to England to seek out her relatives, to find that the young man invalided in the great country house of her grandfather is none other than the young officer she worshipped in India and whose life she saved during the rebellion.

The eastern scenes are atmospheric enough, with their swarms of dark-skinned men and women and their backgrounds of rich verdure and buildings of Oriental architecture. The presence of the girl amid surroundings of Occidental culture presents many chances for the rather naïve kind of humor Miss Pickford knows so well how to convey. The contrast between her eastern and western selves brings out the quality she possesses in greater degree than perhaps any other screen actress—the faculty of reflecting in appearance, like a chameleon, the nature of her surroundings.

"American Aristocracy," the new Fairbanks film, is in the same mad, improbable, and highly amusing vein as was "Manhattan Madness." This time the star foils a buccaneer, who is sending powder to Mexico in the guise of malted milk, and so wins the hand of the hatpin king's daughter. In order to accomplish this double end he vaults doors, walls and fences, swings like a Darwinian ancestor from the top branches of trees, plunges headlong down embankments, drives an automobile at wild speed, flies in a hydroaeroplane, and performs other feats of athletic skill and prowess.

The picture is full of humorous touches characteristic of the star, as when, after having scaled innumerable walls, he makes ready to leap at a window ten feet above the ground, and then suddenly opens a basement window and climbs in easily instead. More than any other actor Mr. Fairbanks's magnetism defies the cold elements of celluloid, electricity and canvas and communicates itself to the audiences: so yesterday the exhibitions of "American Aristocracy" were punctuated with bursts of spontaneous laughter.

MAUDE GETS A RECRUIT.

"Basker" Here Sees His Play and Sails to England to Enlist.

To Cyril Maude's performance of "The Basker" at the Empire, the British Army owes at least one recruit. The English actor received the following letter Saturday:

"By the time this letter gets into your hands I will have sailed for home. I have been out in this country for the last ten years, and, had I not, on Wednesday evening, attended your performance at the Empire, I, too, would have gone on playing the rôle of a 'basker.' When the war came on there seemed to be a hundred reasons why I should not return to the old country and fight, but the speech that they had out of you, after the third act that night made me realize that I was just a shirker. After having got a glimpse of the old life at home from the play and hearing you speak with such pride of the extinction of the basker type, I decided then that I would be off on the first boat to do my bit. Consequently I am sailing on the Philadelphia tomorrow to do the only thing that will redeem me in my own estimation, and make me worthy of the name of an Englishman."

In his curtain speech Mr. Maude expressed the belief that the type of man he portrayed in the comedy was now extinct in England.

MME. GUILBERT SINGS.

An Entertainment Consisting of Soldiers' Songs Past and Present.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert began her series of Sunday evening entertainments yesterday at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, the subject being "Songs of the Brave Soldiers of France," in which a large audience was greatly interested, at times touched, at times amused. The songs were arranged in historical order from the period of Joan of Arc, in the fifteenth century, down through the periods of Francis I., Henry IV., Louis XIV., the Revolution and Napoleon, and the existing war. There was less need of historical explanation in this entertainment than there was the other day in her series of mediaeval songs; the songs spoke for themselves, though Mme. Guilbert also spoke for them, explaining some of the circumstances under which they were originally sung and recounting their stories in the mixture of English and French in which she is now so adept.

Her delivery of them had all the point and expressiveness, the dramatic suggestion, the gayety, pathos, and tenderness that are well known; and there was also from time to time an added note of patriotic fervor. She appeared in various appropriate costumes. Clayton Hamilton gave an introductory address, in which he discussed the manner in which such soldiers' songs were improvised by some unknown singer and then generally adopted, and explained why they have a gay character rather than a serious.

Throng Sees Cornerstone Laid.

A large assemblage yesterday witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the large addition to the Swedish Hospital, at Rogers Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, by Borough President Lewis H. Pounds. With the exception of the actual laying of the stone the ceremonies were conducted indoors. The invocation by Dr. F. Jacobson, pastor of the Bethlehem Swedish Lutheran Church, was followed by addresses by Charles G. Ebling, President of the Board of Directors; Dr. Harold Blyn, President of the Medical Staff; Borough President Pounds, Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, and Dr. S. E. Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church.

Big Hotel on Hudson Planned.

Plans have been drawn for a new 800-room Summer hotel, which is to be built on the Hudson, opposite West Point. The plot obtained for the hotel includes 100 acres. There will be a golf course, tennis courts, rose gardens, and a private swimming pool. The management of the new enterprise has been offered to Copeland Townsend, Director of the Majestic, and his associates, but final arrangements have not been made.

Relief Committee in New Offices.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, beginning today, will have its headquarters in the Old Colony Building, at 123 Madison Avenue. This will provide space for all the organizations co-operating in this work.

TELLS OF HARDSHIPS OF JEWS IN POLAND

Rabbi Magnes, Back from Trip to Stricken People, Lauds American Relief Work.

SCHIFF COUNSELS HARMONY

Banker Assures Hearers They Must All Work Together to Alleviate Misery.

Rabbi J. L. Magnes, who was sent to the occupied portions of Poland and Lithuania to study the condition of the Jews there and the distribution of relief sent from America, told a graphic story of the hardships he had seen, at a meeting last night of representatives of the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee at the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

"If the war continues a year longer it will be bad enough," he said. "But if it continues for two years or, as some say, for three or four, then God help the Jewish race. I am convinced that there will be few left. A whole race is wasting away.

"You ask, 'What can a few dollars from America do?' If the war continues for long it may not be able to save a race, but the money now being sent to Poland and to Lithuania is saving life, is supplying some of the bare necessities to those who would otherwise starve, or die for lack of clothing or medical attention.

"There was nothing," he continued, in describing the situation, "but dull, dead misery, a whole people slowly dying, thousands standing in line daily asking for bread. There are a million and a half people who do not know where the bread is coming from to keep them till the following day. They are in rags, without shoes, without lights in their houses, without the commonest necessities."

Dr. Magnes said he had heard little of anti-Semitism on the part of German officials, and that there was some feeling in evidence, but that it did not add much to the misery of the Jews. A special reason why their hardships were so great, he said, was that they were not rooted in the soil, inasmuch as there was no Jewish peasantry, and they furnished no food directly for themselves.

Herr Magnes gave great credit to the Jews of Germany, for the relief carried on, he said, was due to their work and the interest they had taken in the fate of Jews from a nation fighting with Germany. He said that the funds from America which went to the Central Committee of German Jews in Berlin were handled admirably and dispatched to the Jewish relief organizations, all of which had been organized before the Central Committee came into existence.

At best, however, he said that the relief afforded was scant. Bread and a soup of barley and warm water doled out once a day, he said, was the usual ration for the Jews in the cities of the conquered territory. In order to keep down the hunger of their children, he said, their parents would keep them in bed until 11 o'clock in the morning, when the time arrived for the single meal, and would early in the afternoon put them back to bed because there was no supper.

"One of the most tragic things," he said, "was the way people came to me and waved addresses before me. When it is known that you are from America a whole city seems to spring up, each bringing a bit of paper, the back of an envelope or a torn scrap with the address of some one in America. And they say, 'If my husband would only write me,' or 'If my son would only send me money,' or 'If my father would only take me to America.'

"America means everything to them, and I believe it is just as good for their well-being to hear that the Jews of America have not forgotten them, are working for them, and are united in seeking to help them as to receive money and food from us."

Dr. Magnes told of seeing scores of children with their fingers and hands swollen. They lacked food. Taken to a hospital and fed, the swelling disappeared.

Jacob H. Schiff, in putting a motion to give a vote of thanks to Dr. Magnes for undertaking the difficult mission for the Jews in America, pleaded for harmony in the future among Jews in America in their efforts to relieve Jews on the Continent.

"If we do not pull together," said he, "I say to you the Jews of America will no longer trust their means to this committee. Those who have selfish purposes and cannot suppress them, let them part in peace—we want none of them. Those who remain must work harmoniously."

Among the representatives of the Jewish committees at this meeting were Louis Marshall, who presided; Felix M. Warburg, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, David M. Bressler, Caesar Cone, Harriet B. Lowenstein, Oscar S. Straus, Leon Kamaiky, Peter Wernik, Meyer London, Rabbi M. S. Margolies, Rabbi Philip Klein, Sholon Ash, the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, the Rev. H. S. Moriaz and Albert Lucas.

D. A. R. Holds Memorial Service.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual memorial services yesterday afternoon at Trinity Church. The Rev. Dr. Frank B. Raeser of St. Marks, West Orange, N. J., delivered the sermon and was assisted at the service by the Rev. Thomas Worral of New York. Those especially honored in the service were Dr. J. Nevette Steel, for many years Chaplain of the chapter, who died last August, and Mrs. Donald McLean, former President General of the Daughters of the Revolution and Regent of the New York chapter.

Shows Movies of Carranza's Army.

Dwight Elmendorf, lecturer, opened his season last night in Carnegie Hall with an illustrated talk on present day Mexico. In addition a number of photographs, taken and colored by himself, Mr. Elmendorf introduced motion pictures depicting the entrance of the Carranza forces into Mexico City.

ELECTION NIGHT
SUFFRAGE BALL
FULL ELECTION RETURNS
ELECTRICAL MAP
SPECIAL WIRE SERVICE
Grand Central Palace
8 O'CLOCK
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS
on sale at
McBride's, 1,497 Broadway,
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Gimbels.

Century B'way, 63d Street and Central Park West
FIRST NIGHT
TONIGHT
AT 8:15 SHARP
CHARLES DILLINGHAM & FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, Jr.
Present
THE CENTURY GIRL
FIRST MAT. WEDNESDAY

BOSTON-NATIONAL GRAND OPERA CO.
LEXINGTON Theatre, 51st St. & Ave.
'PHONE 5020 PLAZA.
TONIGHT AT 8 Sharp ANDREA CHENIER
ARTISTS: Viliani, Zenatello, Baklanoff, Follis, Peralta, Winetzkaja, Lazzari, Ananian, Cival, Puliti, Boscacci. Cond., Moranzoni. Tues. Eve. & Sat. Mat.—"BUTTERFLY." Wed. Eve.—"AMORE DEI TRE RE." Thurs.—"IRIS." Fri.—"BOHEME." Sat. Eve.—"ANDREA CHENIER." Prices $1 to $5. (Steinway Piano.)

PARK THEATRE, 59th St., Col. Circle. 4 TIMES DAILY (Including Sunday). 2—3:30—7:30 & 9 P. M. 15—25—50c.
EXTRA SHOW ELECTION NIGHT, 11 P. M.
"The Masque Of Life" Film Sensation of 1001 Thrills

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th W. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
OPENS TONIGHT—EXTRA MAT. TUES.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production,
BEN-HUR
350 REAL PEOPLE—20 REAL HORSES.
LAST TIME AT THESE PRICES $3
25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

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"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA.
World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.
Nights at 8:15.
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Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis
Temporarily at New Garrick 35 St. & B'way.
GRAND GALA
FRANCO-AMERICAN CONCERT
TUESDAY (Election) NIGHT
MATINEE TUESDAY.
With Old-Time STAR ARTISTS
Election Returns will be announced from the Stage. Reserved Seats, 25c. to $1.50.

Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis
Temporarily at New Garrick 35 St. & B'way.
OPENS NOV. 11TH WITH
"CATHERINE" by Henri Lavedan
Mats. Thurs., Fri., Sat. Seats Now on Sale.

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
VIOLA DANA in "The Cossack Whip."
Miss Dana Will Appear in Person Tonight
Loew's American Roof 42d St. W. of B'way. Every Ev. at 8:15
NAT. CARR, WHIRL OF SONG & DANCE, WILMER WALTERS & CO., OTHERS.
All Seats Reserved $2, $1, 50c
TWO SHOWS ELECTION NIGHT.
2nd show starts 11 P. M. (Buy Seats Now.)

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St.
Nan Halperin, Wm. H. Thompson & Co., Montgomery & Perry, Beatrice Herford, Hale & Paterson, Gus Edwards & Co., Pilcer & Douglas, Bert French and Alice Ela, others.
TWO COMPLETE SHOWS TOMORROW NIGHT 7:30 & 11:30.
FULL ELECTION RETURNS

HORSE SHOW
The Box Office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NOW OPEN from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the Show (Nov. 11 to 17) and for reserved seats for any single performance.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Season's ONE Substantial Hit
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
UPSTAIRS and DOWN

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St. E. of B'way.
TREASURE ISLAND Evenings 8:30
Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1928.
125th Cast Includes: Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Time! Henry E. Dixey, Tim Murphy & 30 others

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices.
FOLLIES OF THE DAY
Extra Show 11:30 Tom'w Night. Returns Read.

BROADWAY MARY PICKFORD
Theatre, at 41st "Less Than The Dust."
Last Week. NAZIMOVA in "WAR BRIDES."

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MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A Wonder of a Show is the 'Show of Wonders.'"—Herald.

BOOTH—TONIGHT SPECIAL MATINEE TOMORROW
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presents GETTING MARRIED
BERNARD SHAW'S
With an All-Star Cast, including
HENRIETTA CROSMAN

39th St. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:25.
"THE BEST PLAY OF THE SEASON"—Tribune
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"
RACHEL CROTHERS' SUNSHINE COMEDY.

ELECTRIFYING!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse

48th St. Thea. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tom'w, Thur. & Sat.
George Broadhurst's Rich Man, Poor Man

SHUBERT 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce,
SO LONG LETTY
with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WM. HODGE FIXING SISTER
in his greatest success
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.
Seats selling 8 Weeks Ahead for Thanksgiving, Xmas and New Year's.

LONGACRE B'way & 48th St. Evenings at 8:30.
Matinees Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

The "Times" says:
"See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT.
Tonight LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th ST.
at 8:45 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Casino Broadway & 39th. Evenings at 8. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat., 2:15
LINA ABARBANELL
BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS Flora Bella

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat., 2:20
TAYLOR HOLMES
BUNKER BEAN

COMEDY, W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
Wash'n Sq. Players Last Week Positively Present bill.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Sat. 2:30
A Typical Princess Success "Go To It"

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Box Office Sale for
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NOV. 9—16—13—14—16
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LYRIC B'way & 42d St. TODAY AND EVERY DAY MATINEE 2:30 SUNDAY AT 3 NIGHTS at 8:30
WILLIAM FOX presents
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
With ANNETTE KELLERMANN
"FAULTLESSLY FOREMOST"

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On Broadway
Phone 3080 Schuyler
Now—Dorothy Gish in 'Attie, Boy's Last Race'
NEXT WEEK Beginning MONDAY
THE INCOMPARABLE
Douglas Fairbanks
In His Latest Satire, "American Aristocracy."
More Thrills, Daring, Laughs Than Ever Before.
BETTER THAN HIS BEST
Seats Now on Sale
Mat. Today, 10c, 15c. Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

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ICELAND
Continuous 10 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. except Sunday.
Morning and Monday Afternoon.
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ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66 WEST 66TH ST.
ICE SKATING NOW OPEN
Admission 50c.

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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY"
Jans' Krupski. 'Cellist; Soloists & Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.
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STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25c and 50c.
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STRAND Broadway at 47th St. MARY PICKFORD
"LESS THAN DUST."
Orch. & Soloists, Dinner

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KLAW & ERLANGER MANAGERS
THE WORLD'S GREATEST THEATRICAL INSTITUTION!
Presenting nightly to absolute capacity within its two beautiful auditoriums
THE 2 MOST REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE ERA!
In the NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
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Music by Kalman. Book by Bolton.
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK!
After the play see (Atop this Theatre)
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Ruth Chatterton
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COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TOMORROW, WED. & SAT. 2:20
"Fearsant, diverting, appealing."—World.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE "English actor at his best."—Sun.
"Sparkling comedy."—Telegram. IN THE BASKER

LYCEUM 45th St. & Broadway, at 8:20. Mats. TOM'W, Thur. & Sat. 2:20
FIFTH BIG WEEK
BACKFIRE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TOM'W, WED. & SAT. 2:20
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy into Living.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. Mats. TOMOR'W, Wed. & Sat. 2:20

Object-Matrimony
by Montague Glass & Jules Eckert Goodman
"As full of laughs as a strawberry is full of seeds."—Eve. Sun.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. TOM'W, Wed. & Sat. 2:20
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE
FORMERLY CANDLER WEST 42d ST.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS presents
JOHN DREW
AS
MAJOR PENDENNIS
in Langdon Mitchell's comedy from Thackeray's famous novel.

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James K. Hackett, Sole Lessee and Manager. Nights 8:20; Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, 2:20. Extra Matinee Election Day.

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SEVEN CHANCES

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1916

ENDING AS IT BEGAN.

It is fitting that the Republican campaign of false pretenses should end in an explosion of roorbacks. The so-called reunion of the Republicans and the Progressives was itself a false pretense. Either the Old Guard Republicans, unchanged in their principles, or the Progressives, unchanged in theirs, were and are deceived. The nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT would have been a straightforward nomination. Everybody knows where Mr. ROOSEVELT stands. He does not disguise or soften or conceal his opinions. His Republican enemies beat him. The nomination of Mr. HUGHES was one of expediency only. He was a union candidate simply because his opinions were unknown and he had been immured for six years from the quarrels of the factions. He was taken not because he was wanted, but because the semblance of party harmony might be created by his nomination, consented to by Mr. ROOSEVELT not from love of Mr. HUGHES but from a curious hatred of Mr. WILSON.

A dangerous precedent was made by this immixture of the Supreme Court in political ambitions. But everybody thought well of Mr. HUGHES as a Judge. As a candidate for President he has steadily and amazingly disappointed his party and the public. The message of acceptance to Chicago seemed to contain the promise of courage and vigor. The notification speech did not keep the promise. Vague, uncertain, discursive, it fell flat. The declaration the next day in favor of woman suffrage by Federal amendment was another disappointment. It had the appearance of a haphazard bid for the woman vote in suffrage States. It led to grave questionings of Mr. HUGHES's political judgment, of his regard for the Constitution. It could not but be interpreted by many as an act of expediency, a ruse of politics. That interpretation may be unjust, but it has been corroborated by Mr. HUGHES's course throughout the campaign. What impression of strong conviction, or original thought, of positive policies, and of superior fitness for the Presidency have his speeches made?

In his first campaign tour, his devotion to immaterial and trivial criticisms of Mr. WILSON chilled his audiences. If he has since displayed more physical and vocal vigor, the illusion of a real intellectual grasp of affairs has still been wanting. Why should the people turn out Mr. WILSON? Why should they prefer Republican promises to memorable Democratic performances? Their paths drop fatness. Abroad the President has maintained honorable peace and American rights. The statute books have been enriched with beneficent acts. National self-defense, financial, military and naval, industrial, has been provided for. What weighty reasons can be adduced for preferring a novice to an experienced man?

We believe Mr. HUGHES to be of perfectly straightforward and sincere character. Is it the unfortunate "exigency" of his party, which has no ground for asking to be restored to power but its hunger and thirst for office, that makes him resort continually to circumlocutions?

Mayor MAGEE of Pittsburgh had a lovely euphemism for the panic of 1907, which the powers of malignity permitted to happen under a protective tariff. He called it "semi-prosperity." Mr. HUGHES's exhortations on the tariff fall on deaf ears, but it is a time-honored Republican issue, too old to work. His Republican Cabinet of "the ablest men in the country," his Republican "efficiency," Republican "economy," and so on, belong with the tariff. He is the ancient standpatter. He might have run fairly well in 1892.

A noble series of Democratic achievements is before the eye. The voters are asked to repudiate them for a series of "ifs." They are asked to give up the certain for the unknown. They are asked to prefer CHARLES E. HUGHES to WOODROW WILSON. A comparison of the intellectual power, the familiarity with national and international affairs, the experience of the two, the "firmness," is a sufficient answer.

NO SUDDEN LOSS.

Mr. HUGHES says that "when the war ends" American hopes will be "blasted" and our "opportunities" for trade with Europe will "suddenly depart." It was at Albany last Thursday that he predicted this "sudden" transition from prosperity to depression, with reduction of wages and idle factories—unless, of course, we defend ourselves by a new high protective tariff. It is difficult to see how the withdrawn opportunities could be restored by such a barrier.

There is new evidence from day to day that the opportunities will not suddenly depart. The assertion of expert observers that we shall be required to satisfy a great European demand for raw material in the year or two years following the declaration of peace has been repeatedly confirmed, and it is now predicted that the exhausted nations will need our manufactured goods as well. Their shelves have been stripped, and for a time, with imported raw material, they will not be able to supply the needs of their own people. This is the testimony of Dr. THOMPSON, agent of our Department of Commerce at The Hague. Germany, he says, instead of dumping manufactured goods here, will find it necessary to import such goods, in addition to raw materials. Holland's shelves are empty, and she will be unable to buy from Germany, her former source of supply. In his judgment, our exporting manufacturers "will find plenty to do after the war," and we should be ready to use our war order manufacturing equipment, "at the earliest possible moment," in the work of meeting the coming European demand.

Another who testifies is JOHN H. SNODGRASS, the American Consul General at Moscow, who says that in Russia there will be not only a market for our manufactures but also "a great call for American capital" to be used in the development of that country's natural resources. And Dr. PRATT, the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, using the information given by the bureau's agents, says that European "stocks "of goods of all kinds are literally "exhausted," and that production to satisfy home needs must be preceded by large imports of raw material. If the war should end next week, or continue for a year, there would be no "sudden departure" of our exporting manufacturers' opportunities.

THE HYPHEN BLACKLIST.

For the first time in American history, so far as we remember, fourteen American Congressmen, all from the State of New York, have been marked publicly for defeat because they voted on the American side of a public question in which the interests of a foreign empire were involved. Whatever Americans may do next Tuesday about the Presidency, there is only one course for them to follow so far as these fourteen Congressmen are concerned. That is to rebuke the insolent attempt to punish them for setting their country above another; it is the paramount issue in relation to them, and all others are of no importance whatever compared with it.

The Staats-Zeitung has published the names of these fourteen Americans and called on all its readers to vote against them, solely on the ground that they voted to table the McLemore resolution. The issue thus made, there is nothing to be done by Americans, born or naturalized, who believe in the upholding of American rights, the rejection of all dictation of our legislation from Berlin, but to take up the challenge. The men marked out by the Staats-Zeitung for hyphenate vengeance as "Congressmen who do not deserve our support" because of their votes on the McLemore resolution are:

Dist.
1—FREDERICK C. HICKS, Rep.
2—CHARLES POPE CALDWELL, Dem.
5—JAMES P. MAHER, Dem.
6—FREDERICK W. ROWE, Rep.
8—DANIEL J. GRIFFIN, Dem.
9—OSCAR W. SWIFT, Rep.
10—REUBEN L. HASKELL, Rep.
11—DANIEL J. RIORDAN, Dem.
14—MICHAEL F. FARLEY, Dem.
15—MICHAEL F. CONRY, Dem.
17—JOHN F. CAREW, Dem.
18—THOMAS G. PATTEN, Dem.
21—G. MURRAY HULBERT, Dem.
24—WOODSON R. OGLESBY, Dem.

"The hour of retaliation comes next Tuesday," says the Staats-Zeitung; retaliation by men who put Germany first against Congressmen who put America first, against Congressmen who cast their votes against the abandonment of American rights whenever that abandonment might be demanded by the Kaiser. The Vehmgericht has thus condemned the two Congressmen from Long Island, one a Democrat and one a Republican; two Democrats and three Republicans from Brooklyn, six Democrats from the old City of New York, and one Democrat whose district is just above the Westchester line.

On the other hand, the Staats-Zeitung lists for hyphenate favor the following Congressmen, all of whom voted against the tabling of the McLemore resolution:

Dist.
3—JOSEPH V. FLYNN, Dem.
4—HARRY HOWARD DALE, Dem.
7—JOHN J. FITZGERALD, Dem.
12—MEYER LONDON, Soc.
19—WALTER M. CHANDLER, Rep.
20—ISAAC SIEGEL, Rep.
22—HENRY BRUCKNER, Dem.
23—WILLIAM S. BENNET, Rep.

In this list are three Brooklyn Democrats and from the old city of New York one Socialist, three Republicans, and one Democrat.

The fourteen Congressmen against whom the hyphenate vote is thus directed are to be punished not for taking sides against Germany in the war, but solely for voting for the maintenance of American rights. Because Germany and not the United States was obliged to back down, a sullen anger glows in the breasts of men to whom Germany is dearer than America, and these fourteen faithful American Congressmen are to be turned out of office if the votes of such men can do it. The issue is clearly made; it is the only issue; let it be met.

PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE.

The voters of the State will vote tomorrow upon Proposition Number One, which provides for an issue of bonds not exceeding $10,000,000 to increase the area of the State parks, that is, the Adirondack and Catskill Parks of the Forest Preserve, some 1,800,000 acres of lake and forest, and of the Palisades Interstate Park, some 26,000 acres in Rockland and Orange Counties. The Palisades Park, a camping ground, playground, pleasure resort of the people, within easy reach of some 10,000,000 persons, gets $2,500,000 under Proposition Number One, and is sure of $2,500,000 more raised by private subscription if that proposition is adopted. The Forest Preserve gets $7,500,000.

The importance of the forests in equalizing temperature, preserving rainfall, conserving water and timber supply, as recreation grounds, is known to all. The State owns but 48 per cent. of the land within the park lines. It needs to acquire the rest as soon as may be. The danger of fires will be lessened, denudation prevented, reforestation assured, under State control. It may be added that forest lands have been one of the mighty few investments that the State has made money in.

Proposition Number One is for the protection and advantage of all the people of the State. There is no politics in it. New York City is vitally interested in the increase of the Adirondack Park, as it will have to go there for water within the next twenty or thirty years.

To the long list of nonpolitical societies urging the approval of Proposition Number One the New York Chamber of Commerce has just been added. Mr. CHARLES M. CHADWICK, our Commissioner of Water Supply, speaks of the measure as "absolutely "in the interest of the conservation "of the forest land of the State of "New York." And Conservation Commissioner PRATT says that this bond issue "is imperative for water supply, "for stream control, for future timber "supply, and for the maintenance of "a recreation ground for the public."

The public should vote for the ten millions to itself and for itself.

A MATTER OF CIVIC DUTY.

The citizen of New York who votes tomorrow against the election of HENRY H. CURRAN as President of the Board of Aldermen will vote to encourage the hope of Tammany that it will regain control of the City Government next year. Any citizen who desires to turn the administration of the city's affairs over to Tammany control will do well to vote against Mr. CURRAN, whose election would be a nonpartisan victory, and would assure the best possible use, for the benefit of the people, of the three votes in the Board of Estimate cast by the President of the Board of Aldermen.

It will be very easy to vote for Mr. CURRAN. There will be no appreciable loss of a voter's time in marking a cross in the square beside his name. He is the man best fitted to be President of the Board of Aldermen. He has all the qualifications, mental grasp, experience, civic pride, and fidelity to high ideals of municipal government needed in the Board of Estimate. Every voter who is anxious to continue a wise business administration of this great municipality will see the desirability of advancing Mr. CURRAN, who has served the best interests of the city so well for five years, to a post of larger responsibility.

WHEN THE FIGHT BEGINS.

"His supporters," says a Milwaukee dispatch, "argue that ROBERT M. LA "FOLLETTE, Republican candidate for "re-election to the Senate, is for "HUGHES." They argue; but they don't know. Other people argue that he isn't. Yet LA FOLLETTE is actively campaigning, is constantly making speeches. He never mentions HUGHES. He doesn't seem to know that the Republicans have nominated anybody for President; his store of political information begins and ends with the fact that he, LA FOLLETTE, is the Republican candidate for Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE does not say anything in favor of HUGHES because, it may be assumed, he does not wish to put on the record any words that may rise to plague him. He does not wish to be interrupted in some future excoriation of President HUGHES (if there should be a President HUGHES) by some adversary, quoting a 1916 indorsement of that individual and asking triumphantly, "How does the "Senator from Wisconsin reconcile "what he now says with what he said "then?" Mr. LA FOLLETTE intends to keep the edge of his tomahawk from being blunted by any such untoward reminiscences.

In his future proceedings, should Mr. HUGHES become President, Mr. LA FOLLETTE will be much more comfortable than the other leading progressive Republicans. If that event comes to pass, it is practically certain that within a month after HUGHES's inauguration the Republican Party will be torn by the bitterest faction war American politics has ever known. The armed truce between the "burglars" and the radicals will end with Election Day. If Mr. HUGHES sides with the burglars, the things the radicals are now saying of WOODROW WILSON will seem like gushing eulogies compared with what they will say of their President. LA FOLLETTE will be foot-loose, unhampered even by any perfunctory campaign compliments to HUGHES. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE will be nearly as free, for he has given everybody to understand that his batteries are ready for instant use if the dark-lantern candidate turns out, when at last he stands revealed, to be with the other crowd. But how about those Progressive leaders who are doggedly stumping for HUGHES now, with no joy in their work and with dire forebodings, but with set teeth and a purpose to see the thing through? Every one of them will be ranged with LA FOLLETTE and WHITE if the cards fall that way, and every one of them except LA FOLLETTE and WHITE will be taking back what he said in the campaign of 1916. They see that possibility, they fear it, and they know that the things they are now saying will put them in a false position when the great Republican war breaks out and they take their stand, as they will. In that day ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE will be a happier man, and will have an easier road to tread, than THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE.

Through The National College Republican Mr. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE sends a message to young men:

Young manhood means construction and advance in the era now opening. * * * Under President HUGHES America will have a national policy of construction and advance instead of an unnational policy of surrender and retreat.

America has and has had a national policy of construction and advance under Mr. WILSON. It is written large upon the statute books. The Progressives talked and dreamed of construction and advance. The Democrats have constructed and advanced. Shall the work, so appealing to the generous hopes of young men, be fruitfully continued, or shall it be delayed by reaction? Is it to the party of HEMENWAY and JAMES E. WATSON, of FAIRBANKS and CANNON and PENROSE and GALLINGER and CRANE, that young men are to look for policies of national construction and advance?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Troubles of Women Campaigners.

It may be, of course, that the women who have been campaigning about the country in behalf of Mr. HUGHES are right in claiming that they have had an appreciable influence in his favor on the result of the election. Whether they have or not is a matter of assertion, not of proof, and the question as to the amount and nature of their efficiency as vote-getters can be answered about as safely one way as another. Probably, however, even the most ardent admirers of these courageous itinerants do not think that their efforts were decisive—"turned the scale," as the saying is—nor would they be sure of it even if tomorrow's decision were by the narrowest of margins a success for Mr. HUGHES.

On the other hand, people for whom this sort of participation in politics by women is displeasing cannot be refuted, whatever the event, if they insist that the feminine orators did more harm than good for the cause they advocated. Yet the case of the campaigners is not made up wholly of uncertainties.

It is obvious, for one thing, that the interest they excited was not in what they said, but in the fact that they said anything. If they expected to have their arguments weighed or their emotional appeals heeded as are those of other "spellbinders," they must have been disappointed. They are intelligent and well-informed women, and their speeches, presumably, as speeches, were above rather than below the not very high standard of public oratory in political contests. But few people, if any, paid real attention to what they said, and though the newspapers in the towns where they went gave them a good deal of space, no attempt was made anywhere to give even the substance of their speeches. That was unfair and a ground of reasonable complaint, but it was inevitable.

And inevitable, too, was it that, detestable as were the discourtesies to which these women were subjected in many places, a good deal of the resentment thereby excited in decent people, by a queer but familiar psychological process, was transferred from the guilty to the innocent—that is, to the victims of the mean little outrages that were committed. We feel, somehow, that women should not invite insult or unnecessarily expose themselves to it, and that when they do we have a just grievance against them.

An Orator Discomfited by Applause.

Something of light on the psychology of crowds in general, and of the crowds that attend political meetings in particular, was cast by a queer incident that marked the delivery of a speech in Philadelphia, last week, and proved highly embarrassing to the orator—PHILANDER C. KNOX, a speaker of experience and ability.

The great majority of his auditors were, of course, inclined to accept with approval whatever he said, and to applaud whenever he gave them an opportunity to do so. That is because, at every such meeting, the audience, by what may be called a process of natural selection, is composed chiefly of people sympathetic with what, in substance, they know is going to be said to them. As a matter of course, therefore, Mr. KNOX's laudations of Republican policies and achievements, and of the Republican Presidential candidate, were well received. He made, however, what from his standpoint was a serious mistake—he quoted a reasonal passage from a speech delivered the day before by President WILSON, expecting it to be heard and passed in glowering silence.

Instead, his hearers beamed as he read and at the close of the passage broke into cheers!

Evidently much confused, Mr. KNOX found nothing to say except that "we should not let fine phrases sway our judgment." He had forgotten that the people before him, so far as their minds were open at all, were there for just that purpose, and that to them fine phrases were fine phrases, with little or no regard to their origin.

The incident shows, too—though it didn't need showing, as everybody knows it—that much of what both Mr. WILSON and Mr. HUGHES say in expression of patriotism and purpose might be said, and in fact is said, by the opponent of each in words of identical meaning. The objects proclaimed by both are of necessity the same—peace with honor, honesty of administration, the establishment of prosperity, and the lightening of burdens. These "phrases" are "fine," no matter who makes them, and we all like to hear them, even though we do know that in themselves they are—well, just a bit aerial.

Dynamiters Exploited the Charitable.

Now that it has become known to what purpose a considerable part of the street corner collections of the striking railway employés was put, both the contributors to this fund and the wiser element among the strikers themselves must see the danger that lies in giving to unknown solicitors money for which no accounting is ever to be made. Nominally, this particular money was to be used for the relief of distress among the families of men out of work. The appeal had force, even for those who had no sympathy with the continuance of a contest that had become hopeless, and many gave, presumably, who thought the strike a mistake from its beginning and who had been further chilled by the violence that had attended it—violence which, never excusable, had been deprived even of explanation when obviously it could only hasten inevitable defeat. But the old, old notion that to give is in itself and necessarily meritorious persists, and so the raising of money with which to buy dynamite for blowing up the subway was easy.

The result is that every contributor to this relief fund now finds himself an accomplice before the fact in a heinous crime—a crime, by the way, that might well have had himself for its victim.

The strike leaders and their counsel say, and there is no need to doubt them, that they do not approve of dynamite as a means of proving that a strike is still on. They go so far as to declare that they will do nothing in the courts to help dynamiters who confess after they are caught. For those of us who believe thoroughly in unionism, as distinguished from its incidental abuses and stupidities, it seems lamentable that the labor chiefs and their lawyers do not go still further, and not only say that they strongly disapprove of violent measures, but prove their sincerity by using their great powers in the maintenance of order and in facilitating the punishment of those who break the peace.

Resignations from the Militia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You apparently do not realize in your editorial article censuring the officers of the militia for resigning that the lobbying for the federalization of the militia under the Hay bill was done by only a few of the officers who held the highest positions. The officers as a body were very much opposed to the bill, as were the rank and file of the militia, who have since suffered from it. The resignations are doubtless a protest against a system which has never worked, and can never be successful; which is unjust, inefficient, wasteful, and totally inadequate as a measure of defense. Theoretically, President Wilson does not believe in conscription, but practically the requiring of the militia to take the six years' oath of service under the Hay bill was conscription of the most unjust sort, a conscription of a few men who had volunteered for one kind of service into the ranks of the regular army to perform another service, for which they had not volunteered. President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard suggests that we ought to be grateful to President Wilson for having demonstrated so perfectly the inadequacy and injustice of the militia system. Perhaps we should, for he has certainly killed the militia; but what a pity that so much patriotism, enthusiasm, and desire to serve on the part of our young men should have been killed with it! H. D. S.

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1916.

New Jersey and the Port.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New Jersey does not wish to see the Port of New York divided into separate sections. On the contrary, New Jersey hopes, through the case which it is presenting to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to change the basis for computing rates to New York to insure the continued supremacy of the Port of New York and greatly to increase the business which will come to the port, as well as pass through it.

New Jersey takes great pride in being a portion of the Port of New York, and wishes to do its part toward making it one of the most economical ports to do business in rather than one of the most expensive, as it is at the present time. New Jersey seeks to do away with the discrimination which is now in effect against the Port of New York because of the differentials which are allowed Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News.

J. SPENCER SMITH,
President Board of Commerce and Navigation of New Jersey.

Trenton, Nov. 3, 1916.

Unused Transfers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fifty-two boys were arrested last year at one point in New York City for making illegal use of transfers. We can prevent these arrests, with the consequent arraignment in court, and loss of time, and perhaps employment by the boys and their parents, if unused transfers are destroyed. Undoubtedly many persons throw or give away these transfers. They are begged or picked up by boys and used by some unwittingly and others in willful violation of the law. Would it not be a good idea to see that unused street car transfers are torn up? R. C. SHELDON,

General Secretary Big Brother Movement.

New York, Oct. 30, 1916.

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

His granny prayed inside her shawl
That God might spare him.
His father drank till none at all
But me would bear him.
I watched and helped and tried to pray
With sorrow sinkin',
Till doctor says at break o' day,
"He'll mend, I'm thinkin.'"

What little I'd put by was gone
For food and fire.
My man is such there's never one
These days will hire.
But doctor's bill—"I'll ask," says he—
Then stops a minute—
"The apple blossom first ye'll see—
Good luck grows in it."

Dark nights I've trod a faery shore,
The seas I've waded;
Brought apple blossoms home before
Their bloom has faded.
Come Spring, I'll rob some orchard bough
For flowers to mind him
O' them, this weary while, till now
My dreams would find him!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

ERRORS OF THE PRO-ALLIES.

Prof. W. G. Hale on Their Mistaken Support of Mr. Hughes.

University of Chicago, Nov. 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent letter in your columns, Mr. L. L. Forman, Secretary of the American Rights League, to which I belong, advocates the election of Mr. Hughes, because, under Mr. Wilson's leadership, we have failed in our duty toward the Allies in their struggle for the world's liberty. The recently published "Message from Americans Abroad to Americans at Home," a document otherwise admirable, draws the same conclusion about the election.

Nobody criticised President Wilson's neutrality and inactivity at the beginning of the European war more severely than I did. My views have not changed. Nevertheless, I believe that Mr. Forman and the signers of the message are signally wrong. My reasons are these:

1. Mr. Hughes has been weak and indefinite in nearly every one of his utterances about our relations with the European war. Where he has reached a definite statement he has come to it late and under pressure, and has made it without any ring of conviction. His supporters are of diametrically opposite opinions. The majority of his party in Congress has been on the side of the surrender, not the maintaining, of American rights. We do not know what the conduct of Mr. Hughes and his party in this field would be. His favorite and characteristic word "correct" tells us nothing. We do know what the conduct of Mr. Wilson and his party would be. It would be in keeping with what it has been. And, granting the initial mistake of position which men of my way of thinking believe was made, (and which I believe Mr. Hughes would equally have made,) it has been right.

2. If Mr. Hughes is elected we probably shall have war with Mexico, the moral consequences of which will set civilization back. The pressure of Mr. Hughes's party is in this direction. I do not think that our course with regard to Mexico has been free from error. But Mr. Wilson's first pronouncement on the subject, to which he has remained steadily faithful in spirit, forms a landmark and a turning point in history. Through him, and through him first, a powerful nation has given formal notice that it will not pursue its own aggrandizement at the expense of a weaker people. He has openly condemned, as no one in responsible public position before has condemned, the insidious sequence of national immorality—peaceful penetration, inevitable trouble, military occupation, annexation. For another four years, if he is re-elected, we shall be safe from this. And his enunciation of principle has done much to make the country recognize that no other principle befits it.

3. For the whole world Mr. Wilson has set a noble example of national honor in bringing about the repeal of an act contrary to treaty in the exemption of American ships from tolls at the Panama Canal.

4. Throughout his term of office Mr. Wilson has had the high aim of building up a national life in which, while honest business shall have every opportunity, privilege shall not rule the poor and the weak. He has made of his party a true progressive party. We cannot hope for any such vision or any such desire if the Republican Party goes back into power. Its controlling pressure is on the other side.

WILLIAM GARDNER HALE.

Hamilton's Advice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Writing in 1788, Hamilton states in The Federalist, No. 72:

Without supposing the personal essentiality of the man, it is evident that a change of the Chief Magistrate, at the breaking out of a war, or at any similar crisis, for another, even of equal merit, would, at all times be detrimental to the community, inasmuch as it would substitute inexperience to experience, and would tend to unhinge and set afloat the already settled train of the Administration.

I hope that this statement, considered in the light of present-day affairs, will relieve all doubt in the minds of those people who are undecided whom to vote for on Nov. 7. That this country is facing a crisis is evident to any man of reason. President Wilson is well acquainted with the affairs of this Government, and especially well informed on the negotiations with foreign nations. To make a change in the office of President, to elect Mr. Hughes to that position, would throw the affairs and negotiations of this Administration into untold confusion and disorder.

CASPER C. LATOUR.

New York, Nov. 4, 1916.

To Doubting Voters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a crisis like the present this country should not change our present administration of affairs for the uncertainties of what we may get by such change. A change at this time might be misconstrued and misunderstood by the warring nations of Europe, which would make it very embarrassing for this nation and for the incoming Administration. It would require at least six months from March 4 next for the new Administration to familiarize itself with what has been done and the existing conditions of diplomacy and foreign affairs, all of which would be detrimental to the interests of this nation. All doubting voters should resolve these doubts in favor of the present conditions by taking the safe side of the doubt and voting the Democratic ticket. J. W. SHEA.

Syracuse, Nov. 3, 1916.

His First Democratic Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Republican of lifelong regularity up to 1912, and a sincere admirer of ex-Governor Hughes up to his first campaign this season, I shall cast my first Democratic vote for Woodrow Wilson next Tuesday, first, on the showing as a Progressive he has made through legislation enacted, but also influenced quite as much by the petty, paltry, despicable campaign Justice Hughes has conducted since he dropped his pose of dignity and judicial bearing with his official robe and became the pettifogging 100 per cent. candidate in whose eyes no international situation was too delicate to be used to promote his personal fortunes and the success of the reactionary forces masking behind him to exploit the citizenship of this country.

W. A. E. CUMMINGS, M. D.

Glens Falls, Nov. 4, 1916.

The Italian Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We only wish that the voters of Italian origin would cast their vote freely and uninfluenced in order that it may not be said that the Italians allow themselves to be hired or to betray the interests of the nation whose citizens they chose to be, as this would indirectly be an insult also to the ones remaining attached to the faith nationally Italian. He who fully lives an American life should vote for that candidate that better answers to the requirements of his own conscience. Let him follow only that voice, and then he may be sure that he is voting for that candidate who will more wisely and more surely hold the destinies of the United States. Only let him vote against any German candidate or upholder of German policy. This for the cause of the United States, which is also Italy's cause.

AGOSTINO DE BIASI,
Editor of the Italian review Il Carroccio.

New York, Nov. 4, 1916.

ORGANIZED LABOR ENTERS POLITICS.

A New Factor in the Election Which May Have a Great Influence in the Future.

By ALEXANDER M. HAMBURG,
Examiner Federal Trade Commission.

Washington, Nov. 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appearance of statements issued by the American Federation of Labor and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen leaves no doubt that organized labor will support President Wilson and the Democratic candidates in the present election. Although it was commonly known that the labor organizations had impressed upon their voting membership the fact that the present Administration deserved their undivided support, still the public had no authoritative corroboration of this vague but general belief. But the recent utterances and conduct of labor officials have dispelled all doubt.

The present step is significant in that it marks a departure from the traditional policy of organized labor. For a time after the foundation of the American Federation of Labor it stood wholly isolated from participation in politics, and under the leadership of Mr. Gompers resisted the persistent attempts of the Socialist faction to form a united political party. It was in 1906 that the nonpartisan political policy was inaugurated, which was formulated in the familiar slogan, "Reward your friends, defeat your enemies, without regard to party lines." In pursuance of this policy the unions waged an aggressive campaign against Congressman Littlefield of Maine, and later undertook to defeat Mr. Taft. But now organized labor is not concerned particularly with defeating obnoxious candidates. It is taking the offensive and concentrating its forces in an effort to retain the present Administration in power. It is now trying to elect candidates, not merely to defeat them.

The logical implication of this attitude is apparently that the labor organizations are no longer nonpartisan. In urging the election of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic candidates the unions definitely assume the position of Democratic adherents.

It is peculiarly opportune that organized labor should cast its lot with the Democratic Party at this time. The language of the union circular hardly exaggerates the circumstances in declaring, "Never at any time within the last fifty years have the workers had more at stake in any political campaign." It is at the same time a compliment to the Democracy that after years of wavering, and of suspicion of the worthiness of any of the capitalistic parties, the workers should enlist so enthusiastically under its banner. This is a manifestation of labor's appreciation for the many conspicuous victories that have been achieved under the Democratic régime in the line of constructive industrial legislation. Realizing that the relationship between capital and labor will be an issue of dominating importance in the approaching four years, they turn irresistibly to the party which has shown a capacity to handle so difficult a problem with unprecedented effectiveness. In the present campaign the fortunes of organized labor in the political field are bound up inextricably with the Democratic cause. A segregation of the labor vote will reveal to what extent the Democratic cause is bound up with organized labor.

If it should prove that the labor element, voting as a unit, has a tremendous political power, then we may confidently anticipate a greater measure of political participation by the unions in the future. In the midst of a heated campaign the average unionist voter will not give the matter due consideration. Nevertheless, organized labor's participation in politics offers unlimited potentialities. It has legitimate interests to advance by political action. In its contest with purely private enterprises it must depend upon collective economic action. But there is much that can be effected through legislation. Those engaged in public and quasi-public work are the direct beneficiaries of its legislative activities. Then, too, in changing judicial interpretations by law the labor organizations have exercised considerable influence.

If organized labor can concentrate its forces and vote as a unit, there will be added a number of Congressmen to the seventeen members of the labor group in the House. Another group, the Socialists, also representing a labor constituency, may be augmented. The knowledge that these groups can by combining or coalescing obtain control of the balance of power will not delay the foundation of an independent labor party.

Organized labor has definitely entered the field of politics with the intention to stay. But will it stay Democratic?

ALEX. M. HAMBURG.

THE PRESIDENT'S WORK.

Merely to Enforce the Laws or to Create New Ones as Well?

New York, Nov. 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two sentences recently uttered by the Republican candidate in addressing a meeting in Philadelphia seem to give an astonishingly clear demonstration of that limited mental attitude which would appear peculiarly to disqualify him for the difficult position he is endeavoring to win. Offering as explanation of his position in the Danbury Hatters' case the indisputable truth that "it is the business of Judges to enforce the laws as they are," he once more demonstrated the complete judicial bias of his mind by continuing in the next sentence, "It is the business of Presidents to enforce the laws as they are." This statement in itself is true, but is one of those half truths which are more misleading than error; for, while it is undoubtedly the duty of the President, through his appointed agents, to enforce existing laws, he has not fulfilled all the obligations of his office if he confines himself to that function. It was neither the object nor the intent of the men who evolved our scheme of government from the systems then existing in Europe that the Chief Executive should limit his activities to purely administrative matters.

Is it not the duty of the Executive not only to administer existing laws but to stimulate the creation of new ones? A law is either the formulation of an existing custom or it is the expression of a prevailing public ideal. "Now, the President is deemed to represent the people no less than do the members of the Legislature. Public opinion governs by and through him no less than them." (Bryce, "The American Commonwealth.") "The republican principle demands that the deliberate sense of the community should govern the conduct of those to whom they intrust the management of their affairs." (Hamilton, The Federalist, LXXI.) The deliberate sense of the community ultimately expresses itself in laws; as he realizes what shape this sense of the community is taking, it becomes the duty of the President to give it concrete form, to translate it into laws.

This duty—it may even be said organic function—of the Chief Executive, President Wilson has realized in a measure not equaled by any President since Lincoln. Throughout his term he has insisted and persisted in the passage of statutes which had been desired in vain for years.

DOROTHY STRAUS.

From Professor Muensterberg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day I spoke before the Forum in Hoboken. I am not spoiled by correct reports of my speeches, but I do not remember a case where a speech of mine was so completely disfigured by the report which went through the papers. A whole chain of editorials has been written about political assertions which I am claimed to have made there and of which I had not spoken a single word. The President of the Forum sent me a letter the next day apologizing for the absurdity of the newspaper report. I kept silent because any reply would have involved elaborate political discussion. Today, however, THE NEW YORK TIMES points back to that report in a letter from Chicago which does not attack my politics, but my personality. And here I beg indeed for a word of correction.

Mr. Rudolph Altrocchi quotes from the report the following words:

He had been asked before to speak on German Kultur, but had refused; but he believed the time had now come for the world to understand it.

If I had really said this, or something similar, his scorn would have been perfectly justified. What I really said was exactly this:

Your President invited me last Spring to come and to speak here on German Kultur. At that time I refused to do so because it was a time of extreme tension in the country which could be only intensified by much speech-making. But when the President invited me this Fall I did accept because I am convinced that peace is near, and that our thoughts are now turning toward peace, and that there can be no harm in speaking about our hope for peace.

The words put into my mouth were the more impossible, as I myself have often spoken about German Kultur in public addresses, for instance, before 3,000 people in the Brooklyn Institute. I think that I did not say anything in my Hoboken address which is not contained in my book called "Tomorrow," which has just appeared.

HUGO MUENSTERBERG.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 4, 1916.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

A Reason Why a Constitutional Convention Should Be Put Off.

New York, Nov. 4, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Oct. 23, 1916, issue of your paper there appeared a letter from Martin Saxe, President of the State Tax Commission, criticising your editorial on "Taxing Corporations." The criticism was followed by a dissertation on the subject of taxation, which appeared simultaneously in a number of other papers.

Mr. Saxe advocates the disregard of the net earnings rule and the adoption of a tax upon gross earnings, on the theory that "the more wasteful, extravagant, and corrupt the management of a public service corporation is the less tax it is required to pay." He exalts this absurd philosophy, which counts all the agencies which make for economic and efficient management for naught, and which discerns a diabolical undertaking on the part of the management of these corporations to save $1 in taxes by throwing away $3 of earnings, over the well-established fact that, due to conditions and circumstances beyond their control, the net earnings of public service corporations available for a return upon their investment differ very widely. In fact, they differ from 100 to 300 per cent. and even more. It is obvious, therefore, that there would be a corresponding inequality in taxes based upon gross earnings.

The present Tax Commission has distinguished itself by its attempts to reach out for greater powers than the law intrusts it with. President Saxe's letter indicates an attempt on the part of the Tax Commission to usurp the functions of the Public Service Commission in the regulation of the earnings of public service corporations, and this is quite apparent, notwithstanding his suggestion that "it might well be left to those bodies (the Public Service Commissions) to certify the maximum taxability of such corporations, considering the standard of efficiency of service which must be maintained and the rate which may be charged for the service; then within the maximum taxability the State Tax Commission could assess a tax upon the property and franchise based upon a fair and proper percentage of gross receipts." This sounds very plausible, but it is not the law, nor would it be good law.

Does Mr. Saxe mean that the tax rate upon the gross earnings would be subject to adjustment by the State Tax Commission and that it might be one-half of 1 per cent. in the case of one

MANY NEWCOMERS IN OPERA BOX LIST

Golden Horseshoe Shows Some Changes, Mostly Due to Mourning.

BOX FOR MRS. CARNEGIE

Reginald de Koven, Whose Opera In English Is to be Sung, Will Attend on Odd Thursdays.

The list of boxholders at the Metropolitan Opera House for the season of 1916-1917 has been issued, and shows some newcomers in the parterre row, known as "The Golden Horseshoe." The season opens on Monday night, Nov. 13.

The personnel of the parterre boxholders in the main continues much the same as last season. Mourning has caused some changes. The occupancy of the boxes, as usual, has been cut up and divided into leases and sub-leases.

Box 31, owned by Mrs. Vanderbilt, has been rented to Reginald de Koven for odd Thursdays. Mr. de Koven's opera, in English, is to be produced this coming Winter. Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mrs. John Sanford have rented the box for Mondays, Dallas Bache Pratt for even Thursdays, and Charles E. Sampson for odd Fridays.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, whose daughter, Miss Margaret Carnegie, is a débutante this year, has rented Box 34 for matinees. Mrs. William P. Hamilton has rented Box 29 for Wednesdays. William P. Sheehan has taken the Seward Webb box, 25, for odd Mondays, and Mrs. Sheehan has Box 26 for even matinees Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard will appear on Thursdays in Box 25, the same as last season. Clarence H. Mackay has Box 28 for Mondays. John W. Blodgett has Box 5 for the opening night. Rodman Wanamaker has taken Box 33, in the Grand Tier, for Monday nights.

The following gives the names of the boxholders in full:

Parterre Boxholders.

1—Mrs. Ogden Goelet.
2—Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, alternately; Mrs. E. Reeve-Merritt, Wednesdays.
3—George Peabody Wetmore; Mrs. Harold Brown; John W. Blodgett, opening night; Clarence W. Bowen, odd Mondays; Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, even Mondays, odd Thursdays and odd matinees; General Howard Carroll, odd Wednesdays; L. Bolton Cole, even Wednesdays; Lewis G. Morris, odd Fridays; F. S. Witherbee, even Fridays.
4—Vincent Astor.
5—Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Willard D. Straight, alternately; Charles Thompson Mathews, even Fridays.
11—Archer M. Huntington; E. Hayward Ferry, odd Mondays; Frederic B. Pratt, odd Wednesdays; Harold Sterling Vanderbilt, even Wednesdays; Joseph Eastman, odd Thursdays; Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, even Fridays, odd matinees.
13—Henry A. C. Taylor; Herbert Lee Pratt, odd Mondays; Griswold Thompson, odd Thursdays.
15—Miss Iselin; E. H. Gary, opening night, even Mondays; C. O. Iselin, John W. Blodgett, odd Mondays; Joseph C. Baldwin, Thursdays; Stuart Duncan, Fridays.
17—Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. William D. Sloane, alternately.
18—Henry Clay Frick.
21—H. P. Davison, Charles Steele, alternately; William H. Porter, even Wednesdays; Albert H. Wiggin, odd Thursdays; Thomas W. Lamont, even Thursdays; Mrs. C. H. Coster, Fridays.
23—Elbridge T. Gerry; Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Wednesdays; Mrs. William Disston, Thursdays; Edward J. Berwind, Fridays, Mrs. George Bliss; Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant. Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, matinees.
24—Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, odd Mondays; W. L. Harkness, even Wednesdays; Finley J. Shepard, Thursdays; B. B. Lawrence, odd Fridays; G. G. Frelinghuysen, even matinees.
27—H. Fulton Cutting, John W. Platt, alternately, John M. Powers, odd Fridays; Percy R. Pyne, even matinees.
29—J. Stewart Barney; Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Wednesdays; Mrs. Arnold Morris, odd Fridays; W. Rathbone Bacon, even Fridays, odd matinees; A. Murray Young, even matinees.
31—Mrs. Van Ieghlit; Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. John Sanford, Mondays; Reginald de Koven, odd Thursdays; Dallas B. Pratt, even Thursdays; Charles E. Sampson, odd Fridays.
33—Henry R. Hoyt; Miss Rosina S. Hoyt; Rufus L. Patterson, even Mondays; E. Francis Hyde, Wednesdays; Edwin Gould, odd Fridays; Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, even Fridays.
35—J. P. Morgan.
2—A. D. Juilliard; Mrs. P. M. Lydig, even Mondays; Adrian Iselin, Jr., odd Mondays, even Thursdays; Miss Leary, Wednesdays; Captain W. C. Beach, odd Thursdays; Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Fridays; Mrs. John R. Drexel, odd matinees.
4—August Belmont; Lewis L. Clarke, even Mondays; Daniel Guggenheim, S. R. Guggenheim, Wednesdays; Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, odd matinees.
6—W. K. Vanderbilt.
8—James Blackstone Taylor, Mondays; Mrs. D. S. Lamont, Wednesdays; B. H. Borden, H. S. Borden, Thursdays, alternate matinees; C. N. Bliss, Jr., Fridays, alternate matinees.
10—George F. Baker, Mondays, Thursdays, and odd matinees; William Fahnestock, Dr. Clarence Fahnestock, Dr. Ernest Fahnestock, Dr. C. G. Campbell, Wednesdays, Fridays, and even matinees.
12—Henry Clews, George J. Gould, alternately.
14—George Henry Warren; Mrs. William Starr Miller, even Mondays; Mrs. William Lowe Rice, odd Fridays; Dr. J. Henry Lancashire, even Fridays; William Graeme Ladd, even matinees.
16—Walter P. Bliss, William Wills Reese, alternately; C. Ledyard Blair, even Mondays; Henry Devereux Whiton, Fridays.
18—Charles R. Alexander; Miss Helen O. Brice; Ralph Preston, even Mondays; Harris Fahnestock, odd Wednesdays; John Aspegren, odd Thursdays.
20—Ogden Mills; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid; Albert Cornell, even Wednesdays; J. Woodward Haven, even Fridays.
22—W. Seward Webb, William F. Sheehan, odd Mondays; M. Taylor Pyne, even Mondays; Gouverneur L. Rives, Fridays; Dr. W. B. James, matinees.
24—R. W. Goelet; H. M. Tilford, Wednesdays; E. L. Winthrop, Jr., odd Fridays; James Speyer, even Fridays; Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, odd matinees.
26—William Ross Proctor; Arthur Ryle, odd Wednesdays; Mrs. Charles H. Senff, even Wednesdays, odd matinees; George Grant Mason, odd Fridays; Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, even Fridays; Mrs. William F. Sheehan, even matinees.
28—Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting; Clarence H. Mackay, Mondays; Jacob H. Schiff, Wednesdays.
30—H. P. Whitney, Payne Whitney, alternately.
32—Luther Kountze; N. F. Brady, opening night, even Mondays; W. D. Kountze, odd Wednesdays; Sherwood Aldrich, even Wednesdays; George B. Post, even Fridays, even matinees; Mrs. F. F. Thompson, odd Fridays.
34—John Markle, odd Mondays; Perry Belmont, even Mondays; William A. Clark, Wednesdays; Charles M. MacNeill, Thursdays; John D. Ryan, Fridays; Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, matinees.

Grand Tier Boxholders.

37—Albert Edward Smith, Mondays.
39—B. G. Work, even Mondays; Theo. Boettger, odd Mondays.
41—Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mondays.
43—William M. Baldwin, Mondays.
45—George B. Hurd, Mondays.
47—Ernest T. Carter, even Wednesdays, George J. Jackson, George McNeir, Mondays; Donald H. Cowl, odd Wednesdays.
49—James B. Dickson, Mondays; J. Frank Nutting, Daniel C. Roberts, Charles T. Newberry, Wednesdays; C. M. Loeb, Fridays.
51—W Dixon Ellis, odd Mondays; Karl Ellers, even Mondays; Dr. Willy Mayer, Wednesdays; Carl Schaetzer, Warren E. Burns, Fridays.
53—Edmund L. Baylies, Mondays; A. B. Boardman, Wednesdays; Nicholas M. Pond, Fridays; Dr. L. R. Morris, even matinees.
36—H. S. Bowen, Mondays.
38—Rodman Wanamaker, Mondays.
40—Robert C. Clowry, Mondays.
42—Joseph Riter, Mondays.
44—Mrs. Edward Randolph, Mondays; Hubert Templeton Parson.
46—Mrs. Mary Doelger, odd Mondays; Herbert H. Dean, even Mondays; H. A. Moody, C. B. Winslow, Wednesdays.
48—Giulio Gatti-Casazza.
50—F. W. Woolworth, even Mondays; B. G. Work, odd Mondays; Myron E. Metcalfe, even Wednesdays; Mrs. Lauterbach, odd Fridays; J. Hornblower de Witt, even Fridays.
52—Isaac D. Fletcher, Mondays; Dr. William H. Nichols, Wednesdays; William M. Pratt, Fridays.
54—Frank S. Jones, Mondays; Mrs. Benjamin Prince, odd Wednesdays; Charles Courtenay Hoge, even Wednesdays; Kenneth Van Riper, Fridays; George M. Landers, Saturday matinees.

Stall Boxholders.

B—Mrs. Melvin A. Bronson, Mondays; Miss Mary Campbell, Wednesdays; Mrs. H. C. Hallenbeck, Fridays; John C. Breckinridge, Saturday matinees.
C—Frank Scott Gerrish, Mondays; Dr. W. W. Gilfillan, Albert H. Washburn, odd Wednesdays; Samuel Bird, Jr., Thursdays; Marion McMillen, even Wednesdays.
D—Mrs. W. H. Ellsinger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Angelo, Jr., Mondays; Mrs. Edwin Norton, Wednesdays; Judge George R. Beach, Captain George F. Perkins, Thursdays; Frederick T. Fleetmann, Fridays; Mrs. Victor M. Tyler, Saturday matinees.
E—C. H. Ditson, Mondays; William Hall Walker; A. H. Bull, Saturday matinees.
F—Mrs. Van Rensselaer Wellman, John R. Morron, Mondays; Frank R. Ford, J. Du Pratt White, Wednesdays; J. H. McClement Lewis E. Pierson, Thursdays; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Shainwald, Miss Marion Shainwald, Fridays; Mrs. Edwin A. Fisher, Mrs. Millard F. Ross, Saturday matinees.
G—E. S. Ullman, Leonidas C. Williams, Mondays; Edward E. Hall, Wednesdays; Frederick Morris, Thursdays; Charles Klugenstein, Fridays; Miss Lane, Mrs. Milan H. Goodwin, Saturday matinees.
H—J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. William Johns Ralston, Fridays; Mrs. George S. Jephson, Saturday matinees; Mr. Foster, Wednesdays.
J—Mrs. George C. Clausen, Mondays; G. Vintschger, Thursdays; J. Burling Lawrence, Fridays.
V—John W. Herbert, odd Mondays; Mrs. James C. Dunn, even Mondays; E. Toumanianz, Fridays.
W—Mrs. Jacob Langeloth; Edward Plant, Wednesdays.

There is noticeable increase in the stall boxholders over last season, and many newcomers.

FIRST WEEK OF THE OPERA.

"Les Pecheurs de Perles" to Open Season at the Metropolitan.

The répertoire of the first week of the season of the Metropolitan Opera Company, which opens one week from tonight, was given out yesterday. The operas for the week and their principal singers are as follows:

Monday night, "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," (practically a novelty here,) with Miss Hempel and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, and Rothier; Mr. Polacco conducting; Wednesday, "Tristan," with Mme. Kurt and Homer and Messrs. Urlus, Weil, Braun, Schlegel, and Reiss, Mr. Bodanzky conducting; Thursday, "Manon," with Mme. Alda and Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, De Segurola, and Rossi, Gennaro Papi making his début as conductor here; Friday, "Der Rosenkavalier," with Mmes. Hempel, Ober, and Mason and Messrs. Goritz, Weil, Althouse, and Reiss, Mr. Bodanzky conducting; Saturday matinée, "Prince Igor," with Mmes. Alda, Perini, and Delaunois and Messrs. Amato, Botta, and Didur, Mr. Polacco conducting; Saturday night, "Aida," with Mmes. Rappold and Homer and Messrs. Martinelli, De Luca, and Rothier, Mr. Papi conducting.

MME. LOUISE HOMER SINGS.

Heard with Daughter at Church Celebration in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 5.—Mme. Louise Homer and her daughter, Miss Louise Homer, this evening sang at the fiftieth anniversary of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church. Dr. William Beatty, father of Mme. Homer, was the first pastor of the congregation.

A solo by Mme. Homer, who sang Gounod's "There Is a Green Hill Far Away," was followed by a duet by Mme. Homer and her daughter, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." "Just as I Am" and a composition by Sydney Homer, "Sheep and Lambs," were sung by Mme. Homer. Handel's "He Was Despised" was also sung. The church had probably never held so large a gathering.

Miss Homer is the guest of Mrs. Richard Beatty Mellon, and was joined here by her mother to take part in the church services. Miss Homer leaves for Erie tomorrow to sing in a concert.

TO WED MRS. FLAGLER.

Formal Announcement Made of Engagement to Ex-Judge Bingham.

Formal announcement was made here yesterday by William R. Kenan of Lockport of the engagement of his sister, Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, to Judge Robert Worth Bingham of Louisville. The engagement has been rumored for some days. The marriage will take place on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 15, at the town house of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, 5 East Sixty-first Street, this city, and the Rev. Dr. George Morgan Ward, rector of the Flagler Chapel at Palm Beach, Fla., will perform the ceremony. After the honeymoon the pair will go to Louisville, and later they will divide their time between Louisville, Whitehall, the Flagler residence in Palm Beach, and New York.

Mrs. Flagler, who has been a widow nearly four years, first met her prospective husband twenty-three years ago at the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia, eight years before her marriage to Mr. Flagler. Last year they met again at a house party in Asheville, N. C., and the acquaintanceship then renewed resulted in the present romance.

Ex-Judge Bingham is a widower and has three children by his first wife, who was Miss Eleanor E. Miller, and whose death occurred about three years ago, following injuries she had suffered in an accident when her motor collided with a traction car. He was born on Nov. 8, 1871, in Orange County, N. C., and was graduated from the Bingham School, at Asheville, N. C., and studied at the Universities of North Carolina, Virginia and Michigan. He is a member of a number of clubs, including the City Club of New York.

Mrs Flagler, formerly Miss Mary Lily Kenan, was Mr. Flagler's third wife. Their marriage took place in Wilmington, N. C.

Miss Sage to Wed on Nov. 20.

Miss Katherine Robson Sage, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sage of New York and Lawrence Park, Bronxville, and Arthur Temple, a son of Thomas L. L. Temple of Texarkana, Texas, will be married at the Bronxville home of the bride's parents at 8:30 o'clock in the evening on Nov. 20 by the Rev. George R. Van de Water. Miss Sage will have her sister, Mrs. William H. Bolton, as her matron of honor, and her small cousin, Miss Faith Whitney, 5 years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Whitney, will be her flower girl. Two other cousins, Whitney and Jack Fish, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Popham Fish, will be pages. Mr. Temple will have Elliott Debevoise as his best man. There will be no ushers.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St, cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE

MONTEFIORE HOME FEELS LIVING COST

Expenditures Per Patient Rise from $545.16 in 1915 to $610 the Last Year.

PRIVATE PAVILION OPENED

Country Sanitarium Completed at Cost of $75,000—Capacity Increased to 735 Patients.

Hospitals and charitable institutions taking care of patients and convalescents have been hard hit by the rise in prices in the last year, according to the report of the Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases made public yesterday. The report says:

"Owing to the very much higher cost of food and all other supplies, and also due to the scarcity of labor, both skilled and unskilled, and the consequent advance in wages, expenditures have risen considerably, per capita cost advancing to $610 against $545.18 in the previous year."

At the meeting of the Directors yesterday, Jacob H. Schiff, President of the institution, said that in spite of the increased cost of taking care of patients, the hospital and home had been able to take care of 1,599 patients, an increase over previous years. The total expenses of the hospital were $403,204.88. Contributions amounted only to $372,592.60. The deficit, however, was cleared by accumulated funds.

The Directors decided yesterday to join the Jewish Philanthropic Society, a federation of Jewish hospitals and charitable institutions to prevent, as far as possible, unnecessary costs by avoiding duplication and to make appeals to subscribers for a large annual sum, instead of making frequent appeals separately on behalf of each institution.

After the meeting the Home's Private Pavilion was opened to visitors. The pavilion consists of fifty rooms, which have now been completely equipped. Funds for the pavilion were provided by Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel Sachs, S. R. Guggenheim, and the late Ferdinand Sulzberger. The following new Directors were elected yesterday for three years:

Mitchell L. Erlanger, William Goldman, Benedict J. Greenhut, Bendet Isaacs, Sigmund Hoschild, Samuel Kidel, Herbert S. Martin, M. Warley Platzek, Jacob Rossbach, M. J. Sulzberger; for one year, Leo Wallerstein and Henry A. Dix.

The annual report noted the completion of the County Sanitarium at a cost of $75,000. The institution is now capable of caring for a total of 735 patients. The report continues:

"Even with all these great facilities we shall not be able to provide for all who apply for admission, and though it is now possible to treat about one-half of those who apply and who need the care of an institution like ours, as against a former 35 per cent., the greatest difficulty with which we have to contend is that too many of the applicants need either to remain for all too considerable a time on the waiting list, or have, for one reason or another, to be referred to the provision which the city itself has made for such sufferers and which not very many are willing to make use of."

MR. PADEREWSKI'S RECITAL.

A Great Audience at His First Appearance in Carnegie Hall.

A new generation of concert-goers has grown up since Ignace Paderewski first profoundly impressed New York and then the rest of the country with his pianoforte playing, now twenty-five years ago, lacking eleven days. He gave his first concert here in Carnegie Hall on Nov. 17, 1891. Yesterday afternoon he reappeared there at a recital; and that his hold on the musical public is quite as strong as ever was shown by the great audience that gathered there to hear him, and that applauded him with almost a frenzy after every piece he played. Several hundred people, applicants in vain for admission, it is said, were turned away.

Mr. Paderewski played here twice last season, besides the memorable occasion on which he both spoke and played on behalf of his suffering country. There was nothing in his art as he revealed it yesterday new to those who have heard him in later years; and the pieces upon his program he has often played here before. To those who remembered his playing of a quarter century ago there were again evident the changes that have gradually been wrought into his style since then; denoting in general a growth in power, the command of a more grandiose and imposing eloquence, the ambition to work upon a larger scale. With it goes a less persistent reliance upon the seductive lyrical charm, the rapturous loveliness that bewitched his first audiences as with a new magic. There was also evidence in his playing that Mr. Paderewski sometimes is led to demand of the piano, in sheer weight and force of tone, more than the piano can give. There were passages in Beethoven's "Appassionata" sonata and in Schumann's "Fantaisie" where the temptation beguiled him to the injury of his effects; where, in seeking more, he obtained less. All these things have often enough been noted at his recent appearances here. The great qualities of his hands have lost nothing of their searching potency; but rather gained in ripeness and fullness. All he does is still guided by his intense and penetrating romantic feeling, and he moves always on an exalted plane of emotional power. There are few, even of the elect among artists, who can deliver such an appealing and poignant cantabile; can attain such exquisite perfection in the singing beauty of a phrase, in the molding of a melodic line.

Instead of Brahms's variations on a theme by Händel he began with Bach's Chromatic Fantaisie and Fugue, which he conceives in an intensely romantic spirit. Beethoven's "Appassionata" Sonata and Schumann's "Fantaisie" are among the most familiar of his performances; both are cast now in a large mold, both reach a heroic stature now, such as formerly they hardly attained under his hands. When he reaches his Chopin numbers he enters into his own kingdom in which there are few to dispute him. He throws around the music a glamor that is his most individual possession; he speaks here with a native eloquence and a poignancy that are deeply moving. The Ballade in G minor—wherein Mr. Paderewski takes the opening section at a slower pace than many of his contemporaries, and, so doing, carries conviction—the Nocturnes in F and F sharp; three Etudes, Nos. 12, 7, and 3 from Op. 10; a mazurka and the waltz in A flat Op. 34, were what he played. At the end there was the excited rush of enthusiasts to the platform's edge, and the contribution by the pianist of more pieces.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis were:

F. S. Badger, Miss Pearl Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bond, Mrs. M. Burke, Miss B. Burke, J. H. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Casholm, Mrs. A. J. Chivers, A. F. W. Crimmins, J. F. Davidson, Clive Davies, Miss Ethel Dean, P. R. Egan, M. E. Fox, Miss E. Gardiner, M. P. Grace, F. C. Hamill, Miss A. S. Hawks, Rev. John Hay, Miss Mary H. Hayne, H. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson King, Miss E. R. King, the Countess of Kingston, Mrs. M. J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John Liddell, Dr. and Mrs. Minchmina, Miss Lily Maynard, Miss Dorothy Miller, James Mitchell, Benjamin Moore, T. C. Nicholson, W. B. Phillips, John Reid, R. C. Reid, Miss Emma L. Sealy, Miss Helena M. Sealy, Henry Sheppard, Mrs. E. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tait, W. E. H. Farrant, Miss M. C. Wakeford, Francis Wellesley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitehead, Miss E. M. Wilson, Miss M. A. Wilson, and M. Yates.

BISHOP'S OLD HOME CRIME MOVIE SCENE

Lawsuit Reveals How Billie Burke Players Put it On at Former Potter House.

NEIGHBORS IN CONTROVERSY

The Present Owner, W. H. Barnard, Objects to School Next Door—Answer Tells of Actors.

The home of the late Bishop Potter at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive has been the scene of several of the most thrilling occurrences in a moving picture thriller in which the capture of an escaped murderer in a Riverside Drive mansion was the feature, according to affidavits filed in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Florence De G. Shaw, who conducts the Hamilton School for Girls at the southeast corner of Ninetieth Street and Riverside Drive, adjoining the Potter property.

The Potter house is now owned by William H. Barnard, President of the International Salt Company, and Director of other corporations, who bought it in 1912, at which time it was valued at $880,000. Mr. Barnard brought suit some months ago against Mrs. Shaw and the owners of the property she occupies, asking an injunction to restrain Mrs. Shaw from conducting the girls' school in the Riverside Drive house. The suit was based on contentions that his own property and that occupied by Mrs. Shaw had been purchased subject to a restrictive covenant prohibiting use of the property for any purpose other than that of a private dwelling.

Mr. Barnard contended that establishing a girls' school in the house adjoining his was a violation of the covenant, because the school was a business concern conducted for profit, and because it would be necessary to install fire escapes on the building, which would destroy the privacy of the neighborhood. He said he had heard that Mrs. Shaw would take boarding pupils, as well as day pupils.

In defense of the suit Mrs. Shaw contended that the privacy of the Drive neighborhood was passing. She insisted that her school would be conducted so quietly that it would not disturb the block.

Mrs. Shaw alleged finally that if the restrictive covenant were binding, as Mr. Barnard contended, he had violated it by permitting the use of his house for scenes in a moving picture drama. She said she understood that Mr. Barnard had leased his house for $1,000 to a company which had enacted scenes of crime and violence in the house. The scenes leading up to the capture of the convicted murderer in the house, she said, had been taken on the grounds and in the street, and had created so much excitement that large crowds collected and the peace of the neighborhood was greatly disturbed.

Mr. Barnard denied that his house had been turned over to the moving picture concern. He explained that on one occasion, while he and his wife were absent, the movie concern got into his grounds by bribing a butler. The company tried it again while he was at home, "and we summarily ejected this Billie Burke outfit," he said. Thereafter, he said, the attorney for the George Kleine Company, which is producing "Gloria's Romance," called on him and proved to be an intimate friend of his father. The lawyer pleaded with him to permit the company to take certain scenes on the premises because they had taken some near the Soldiers and Sailors' monument nearby, and it was necessary to finish with views of the Barnard property or else about 5,000 feet of film would have to be destroyed. The lawyer offered to donate $1,000 to any charity for permission to take the scenes, and Mr. Barnard consented. A check for $1,000 was given to Mrs. Barnard to distribute as she saw fit, and the much-wanted scenes were taken, but Miss Burke and the supporting cast got no further into the house than the vestibule, Mr. Barnard said.

Mrs. Shaw has obtained an order directing Mr. Barnard to testify before trial regarding the use of his mansion as a moving picture studio.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BLOOM.—Nov. 2, Park Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Bloom, a daughter.
LENKOWSKY.—Nov. 2, 838 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Lenkowsky, a son.
MOSCOWITZ.—Nov. 4, 282 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Moscowitz, a son.
TISCHLER.—Nov. 4, 851 East 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tischler, a daughter.

Engaged

ARNOLD—JACOBS.—Julia Jacobs to Abraham S. Arnold.
BAZILAY—SPIRO.—Lillian Spiro to Emanuel Bazilay.
BURGER—KOGAS.—Nina Kogas to William Burger.
EISENBERG—ASH.—Jean Ash to Isadore P. Eisenberg.
FERDINAND—HAFT.—Grace Haft to Dr. Maurice Ferdinand.
FINKELSTEIN—STRAUSS.—Minna Strauss to Dr. A. Finkelstein.
GARFINKEL—KLEIN.—Bertha Klein to Lieutenant Abraham Garfinkel.
JOSEPHSON—FELDMANN.—Pauline Feldmann to Joseph B. Josephson.
KERN—BONDY.—Julia Bondy to Albert Kern.
KORNIG—SPELLMAN.—Reita Spellman to A. Milton Koenig.
LAZARUS—GOODMAN.—Lillian F. Goodman to Milton C. Lazarus.
LEVY—GROSSMAN.—Celia Grossman to Alex Levy.
LEWIN—WALDMAN.—Pearl F. Waldman to Harry Lewin.
LIEBERMAN—DAVIS.—Lydia Davis to Mathews M. Lieberman.
LOEB—BEYEL.—Nettie Beyel to Sidney J. Loeb.
MATZKIN—SPEISER.—Anna Speiser to David G. Matzkin.
OPPENHEIMER—JACOBS.—Hannah Jacobs to Arthur Oppenheimer.
STERN—DE ROY.—Julia De Roy to Milton M. Stern.
WARBURGER—SCHOEN.—Jennie Schoen to Benjamin Warburger.
WECHSLER—SIMMONS.—Viola Simmons to Alfred Wechsler.
WOLFF—BAYWOOD.—Julia Baywood to Julius Wolff.
WOLFF—STRAHL.—Hazel C. Strahl to Joseph Wolff.
WRONKER—COHEN.—Aimee Cohen to Lester Wronker.

Married.

DAIN—MURRAY.—On Nov. 4, 1916, at 40 Claremont Av., New York City, by the Rev. William B. Tower, Mrs. Emily Grovesteen Murray to Nathaniel Dain.

AHRENS—OLDHAM.—Nov. 2, Mildred F. Oldham to William W. Ahrens.
SPIRO—HAYMAN.—Nov. 5, Fannie Hayman to Harry M. Spiro.

Brooklyn.

MUSGRAVE—COYKENDALL.—Nov. 1, Sarah E. Coykendall to Albert F. Musgrave.
REID—SIBLEY.—Nov. 4, Gladys Sibley to Elliot Reid.
RENAUT—HANSEN.—Nov. 4, Birgit Hansen to Captain W. C. Renaut.

Died.

BADE.—Amy C., on Friday, Nov. 3, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Bade. Services Monday, 8 P. M., at 546 3d St., Brooklyn.

BILLINSHEIMER.—Frank. Officers and members of Constitution Council, 648, Royal Arcanum, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother on Monday, Nov. 6, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 54 Morningside Drive.
CHARLES KLUGE, Secretary.
F. W. STEINER, Regent.

BINGHAM.—Suddenly at Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1916, William Rutherford Bingham, in his 84th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, David Bingham, 50 North Walnut St., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 2:30 P. M.

BLATT.—On Sunday, Nov. 5, at his residence, 1,201 Park Av., Samuel, beloved husband of Matilda, (nee Poslack,) and our dear father. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROOKS.—At the Hotel Buckingham, on Nov. 4, 1916, Louisa A., widow of Henry S. Brooks, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral private.

BRAENDER.—At his home, White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 4, Philip, beloved husband of Lizzie Braender, nee Benty, in his 68th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 20 North Broadway, on Wednesday at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Members of Teutonia Lodge, No. 617, F. and A. M., also members of Arion Society of New York, are invited.

BRENNAN.—Suddenly on Nov. 5, John F., beloved husband of the late Josephine, nee Devitt. Funeral from P. J. Hatton's Funeral parlor, 303 East 37th Street, on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Gabriel's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BUCKLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 5, 1916, James E., beloved husband of Margaret Carr Buckley, at his residence, North Liberty St., Ridgewood, N. J. Funeral Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from the Church of Mt. Carmel, Ridgewood N. J., where a solemn requiem mass will be sung. Interment Hohokus, N. J. Hartford and Los Angeles papers please copy.

BUNCE.—In Hartford, Conn., Nov. 5, 1916, suddenly, William Gedney Bunce, aged 76 years. Funeral services at the residence of Archibald A. Welch, 21 Woodland St., tomorrow, Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BURROUGH.—Mary F. Burrough, beloved wife of Frederick Burrough. Funeral from her late residence, 2,074 Walton Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Grand Concourse and Burnside Avs., at 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond.

CLIFT.—After a short illness, at his residence, 375 Park Av., New York City, on Sunday, Nov. 5, 1916, Edward H. Clift, in his 65th year. Funeral service at St. Agnes' Chapel, 92d St. and Columbus Av., on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

CREW.—Nov. 5, at the Home for Incurables, New York, William Crew, aged 78. Funeral services and interment at Mansfield, Mass.

DUNCAN.—Minna Bresler. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building.) Time later.

DUNPHY.—On Nov. 2, Rose A. Dunphy of 226 Convent Av. A solemn mass of requiem will be offered on Monday, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av. Automobile cortege.

FALK.—Zachariah Falk, in his 86th year, beloved husband of Emma Einstein and father of Tracy, Malcolm, and Edna Sundheimer. Funeral, from his late residence, 148 West 93d St., at convenience of family. Savannah (Ga.) and Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

FENDLER.—On Friday, Nov. 3, 1916, Samuel J. Fendler, aged 50 years. Funeral service in Doric Room of Masonic Temple, 24th St. and 6th Av., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

FISH.—At Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on Nov. 5, 1916, Annie L. Fish. Funeral from the residence of her son, Wallace Fish, Mt. Kisco, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 P. M.

FRASER.—Died at New Marlboro, Mass., Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4, in the 39th year of his age, Lewis H. D. Fraser, husband of Adeline Boyd Fraser and only son of Horatio N. and Nellie D. Fraser of 218 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRIEDMAN.—Nov. 5, after a short illness, William, son of the late Arnold and Wilhelmina Friedman. Funeral private. Green Bay, Wis., papers please copy.

GORDON.—Nov. 5, 1916, Frank Lee, husband of the late Bertha Houseman Gordon, aged 56 years. Services at the residence of his brother, Winfield S. Gordon, 470 58th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

GREVE.—Entered into rest at his home, Babylon, L. I., Nov. 4, Henry W. Greve in his 81st year. Funeral services at his late home, Babylon, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Flatbush Av. depot 12:50 P. M.

HEFFERNAN.—On Nov. 4, Mary, beloved sister of the Very Rev. J. R. Heffernan, O. P., Prior of St. Vincent Ferrer's. Solemn requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, 67th St., near 3d Av., Monday, Nov. 6, at 10 A. M.

HERE TO AID IRISH SOLDIERS

Countess of Kingston Comes to Collect Funds for the Wounded.

The Countess of Kingston arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Louis to collect contributions in this country for the Shamrock Fund in aid of the disabled Irish soldiers and sailors. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Pearl Bertram; Miss Mary Dougherty, her Secretary, and Harold Large, an official of the British War Office, who obtained leave of absence to accompany her to America.

The Countess said that her husband, the Earl of Kingston, was a captain in the Irish Guards and received a wound at the battle of the Marne which kept him at home for eighteen months, until he recovered and was able to return to the front.

With regard to conditions in Ireland, the Countess said that the trouble was quieting down, and that the streets of Dublin had been cleared of debris preparatory to erecting new buildings in place of those destroyed in the rebellion. Enlistment for the army was increasing, and at her home town in Roscommon two ardent Sinn Feiners had joined the Irish Fusiliers of their own accord.

"Our object in organizing the Shamrock Fund," the Countess said, "was to look after the disabled Irish soldiers and sailors who have been discharged from the army for physical disability. Men who have lost a limb in the war get a pension that will support them, but others receive inadequate pensions, from $1.25 to $2.50 a week, which will not support them. At present we have 800 men who are being cared for by the fund, and the number is increasing daily. Our chief object is to start a home for men who have been discharged for tuberculosis, which they contract through the exposure in the trenches. After the war there will be thousands of Irish soldiers and sailors who will need assistance. The headquarters of the Shamrock Fund is in Dublin, where it is working in co-operation with the committee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society Employment Bureau. Among the patrons and subscribers are Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lady Wimborne, Field Marshal Viscount French, the Earl of Meath, the Countess of Granard and the Countess of Donoughmore."

The Countess has never visited the United States before, but has many friends in this country.

DILLON AFTER EGG DEALERS.

He Charges Cold Storage Product Is Sold as Strictly Fresh.

Charging bad faith on the part of wholesale egg dealers, Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets said yesterday that he intended to send out inspectors to investigate the market, with a view of enforcing the cold storage law. He said that on Sept. 1 last the department proposed to issue an order to compel all wholesalers to label cold storage eggs singly. When this became known a committee from the Mercantile Exchange called on him and promised to co-operate with him in enforcing existing laws if he would refrain from issuing the order, Mr. Dillon said.

The Commissioner now finds that the arrangement is not satisfactory

YALE AND PRINCETON SLOWLY DEVELOPING REAL GRIDIRON POWER

BLUE NOT YET AT TOP OF ITS FORM

Lack of Unified Defense, but Great Reserve Power Shown in the Colgate Game.

MIDDIES REVEAL WEAKNESS

Appear Much Behind West Pointers in Power of Attack—Western Prophets in Utter Rout.

In the waiting game which Yale played against Colgate Saturday, the Blue showed an abundance of promising football players who evidently have not yet found themselves. A powerful, stubborn defense, such as was shown under the shadow of their own goal posts, and an alertness to benefit by their opponents' errors were two meritorious features of the Elis' play. But a haphazard defense in midfield, ragged tackling and an inability to get together on the attack were other features which will have to be rectified before Yale's big games. It cannot be said that the Yale wings, Gates, Moseley and Comerford have reached the highest point of their development in getting down under Dagore's punts, for several times, Anderson, the agile Colgate quarter, was able to run the ball back for gains.

It was encouraging to partisans of the Yale eleven to see the Blue bring out a lot of reserve power toward the end of the struggle. At no time, however, did Yale show a concentrated attack. The runner with the ball did not have the protection of the interference which the Colgate backfield men gave their players. It must be considered, of course, that the Colgate eleven was very nearly a finished product as far as development goes. The New Yorkers were at the top of their game on Saturday, while Yale is just at a period of development which aims at top form two weeks hence.

Yale's Play in Accord With Plans.

Yale evidently played the kind of game against Colgate that the coaches planned. It was the old waiting game which the big elevens frequently utilize against their opponents in mid-season. Colgate flashed the very best plays she had and flashed them in a manner which made Yale, most of the time, appear far behind Colgate in football knowledge. Yale waited and waited for Colgate to make an error. But for three periods, Larry Bankart's carefully coached team made no blunders in execution. Not once during the contest did a Colgate player fumble the ball, which is a record for any team to be proud of. The team from Hamilton, nevertheless, was over-exhilarated at its success in rushing the Yale team backward and in anxiety to convert advances into points offended frequently against the rules prohibiting holding and off-side play. The New York eleven paid dearly for these unfortunate tendencies.

Yale's waiting was rewarded when the Blue crowded Colgate close to its own goal line. It was not until then that the Yale line displayed its real defensive power. The forwards charged so hard that the Colgate punter was forced to hurry his kicks and it was right there that Colgate made the errors for which Yale was looking. Two of Hubbell's punts were so hastened by the impending attack that they went only a few yards, and the disasters put Yale in a position to use the punch which carried them to victory.

The final selection of the Yale team has not been made, for there is promising material for more than one position. When the ultimate choice is made and the coaches smooth out the ragged edges of the Blue's games, Yale will present a combination which should account for itself superbly in the season's final struggles. There is power there, and plenty of it.

Legore an Asset of Value.

There was great improvement in the line when Gates went to tackle in Charley Taft's place, and when Hutchinson went to centre in place of the substitute Leisenring. Legore's kicking was a revelation and his spirals went high and far. This player's open-field running was also encouraging, and in Yale's répertoire later on there are sure to be plays in which Legore will have plenty of chance to display this valuable ability.

The big Yale linesmen did not get together at all in the face of Colgate's great attack until their goal line was threatened, and then they showed the stuff they are made of and charged in unison. In spite of Yale's close call against Colgate, the followers of the Blue saw enough indication of reserve power to substantiate their early prophecy of an unusually strong eleven.

Harvard's ability was in no way tested in the easy game with Virginia. The contest brought out only one feature, namely, that the Crimson has a wealth of second string players who can be relied upon to play almost as well as the players of Varsity choice. The work of Bond and Minot attracted much attention, and both of these players are bound to be heard from in the big games. Willcox is another Crimson player who showed more than ordinary ability. The 'Varsity players had a rest in anticipation of a hard game with Princeton on Saturday. Coach Haughton's players are well prepared for the ordeal, and the clash with the Tigers should develop an afternoon of thrilling football.

Attack of Tigers More Forceful.

Princeton likewise had an easy time in preparation for the Harvard game, and it was mere child's play to run up the big score of 42 points against Bucknell. Princeton's attack is improving, and there was plenty of dash and aggressiveness in the back field. The return of Billy Moore is hailed with glee by Princetonians, and his work on Saturday, as well as that of Eddy, Driggs, and Tibbott, afforded a sure indication that the Tigers are perfecting their drive to display in coming games. The ordeal they faced was not enough to test the defense of the Princeton forwards on line-breaking plays, but all season long this feature of the Orange and Black play has been good, and no team has yet been able to cross its goal line. Dartmouth's goal from placement is the only score that has yet been made against the Tigers. The defense against the forward pass, however, is another story. The Tigers have not yet been able to block effectively this elusive play and improvement is needed in this feature of their game within the next week.

The whole United States Navy got a severe shock in the defeat of the Middies by Washington and Lee. The game showed that the Annapolis eleven is not as strong as its adherents believed, and there is much hard work ahead for the coaches before the Navy tackles the Army here on Nov. 25. The Army displayed an accomplished forward-pass attack against the Notre Dame eleven, and as a result the West Pointers' stock has sailed upward.

Middies Have Far to Go Yet.

The Navy's attack was weak, and its defense did not attain the standard set in this phase of the game earlier in the season. However, coaching within the next few weeks may bring the Middies around. West Point's feat in coming from behind and dazzling Notre Dame with a forward-pass attack which was well-nigh perfect marks the Army eleven as having a lot of reserve strength which it has not yet been called upon to show.

Dartmouth's speed and the spectacular work of those two sterling backs, Cannell and Gerlich, proved too big a handicap for the powerful Syracuse eleven, and again Bill Hollenback's promising aggregation was doomed to disappointment. The game proved to be one of the best of the season and showed that the Dartmouth eleven has all the power it had promised by flashes of great playing in former games. Cornell struck a snag in Carnegie Tech, and the Big Red Team has evidently not yet recovered from the shock of the Harvard defeat. Cornell had to go at top speed to offset the eleven from Pittsburgh, and at times its defense was pretty badly shattered. The powerful Pittsburgh eleven just romped through the Allegheny team and scored almost at will. Warner's mighty eleven is improving impressively as the Autumn advances and is sure to finish the season with an enviable record.

Series of Shocks in the West.

There were great doings on the Western gridirons, and the results of Saturday's games have sent the whole calculations concerning a Conference championship topsy-turvy. The two teams which last week looked liked the best of the Middle West group fell by the wayside. Both Wisconsin and Minnesota got shocks from which they will not recover in a long time. The greatest surprise was the downfall of Dr. Harry Williams's Gophers before Illinois. Illinois had already been defeated by both Ohio State and Colgate, and the sudden return to championship form came as one of the notable reversals of the season.

The Harvard-coached Wisconsin eleven was beaten by Ohio State, and it is this team which now stands out as one of the best of the Big Nine teams. The Buckeye team played a great game against the Badgers and is now in line to compete for the title with Northwestern, coached by Fred Murphy of Yale. Northwestern kept a clean slate by disposing of Indiana.

Michigan got in a lot of easy but valuable practice for Cornell next Saturday by running up a huge score against the Washington team of St. Louis. Rutgers, after being beaten by Brown, came back impressively and downed Holy Cross, while the Brown eleven, which has been sailing through all opponents this season, piled up a big score against Vermont. Brown will tackle Yale next Saturday and Harvard the following week.

100,000 APPLY FOR SEATS.

Capacity of Great Yale Bowl Overtaxed for Harvard Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—One hundred thousand persons—an unprecedented number—applied for seats for the Yale-Harvard football game here on Nov. 25, the Yale ticket office announced tonight, as the great bowl seats a trifle more than 60,000, including additional seats now being erected, this means 31,000 persons will be disappointed.

Applications closed Saturday night. Yale applied for 52,000 seats and Harvard for 24,000. The remainder of the applications came from the public. These were not even considered and the money was promptly returned, for the combined university applications alone exceed the seating capacity.

TO DRILL HARVARD FOR FOE.

Haughton Will Attend Largely to Defense This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—Tomorrow Percy Haughton will again take up his task of preparing the Harvard football team for next Saturday's game against the Princeton Tigers. Work for this game has been going on for a week already, the Virginia match Saturday revealing nothing new in the way of football on Harvard's part.

Snow, the Harvard right guard, was banged up a little, but Harte was not hurt, and that Wheeler and Sweetser came through the first half without being injured makes every one at Cambridge happy. The regular line had just enough work to round out the week's drill, and the substitutes picked up the play where the regulars left off. Murray's fine work as field general was a very encouraging feature of the game, while Minot and Willcox showed extraordinary ability as open field runners.

Because of Snow's injury, Clark and Dadmun again will be the regular guards, although whether Clark will go back to the right wing will not be decided finally until later in the week.

Harvard has plenty to do to get ready for Princeton, particularly on its defensive game, which, since the Tufts match a month ago, has not been tested in the least.

TO BRACE YALE FORWARDS.

Light Work Prescribed to Build Up Rushline's Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5.—The poor physical condition of the Yale rushline, which is assigned as the reason for Yale's failure to stop the Colgate attack in the first half of yesterday's game, will be remedied by light work during the week at hand for all the players who are out of form, and it is thought that no member of the eleven will fail to respond to the rest. Brown University will face a better conditioned eleven, and it is not believed at Yale that Brown will prove as difficult to subdue as was Colgate.

Two positions are bothering the Yale coaches, namely, centre rush and full back. Rex Hutchinson was used in both yesterday and is the choice of the coaches to fill one or the other in the remaining games of the season. If he is assigned to centre, beginning with tomorrow's practice the coaches will again try out Jim Braden and Frank Lynch, and possibly Harold Carey, for full back. If Hutchinson returns to full back the coaches will again test Jack Vorys and Jack Callahan in the snapback rôle.

Although Emil Jacques, who appeared the probable selection for full back till his knee was wrenched last week, is still in the infirmary, he will probably be in condition to begin the Princeton game if needed. Galt, who was badly out of form yesterday because of an attack of indigestion, and the left half back, Bob Bingham, who has been at his home near Lawrence, Mass., for ten days, will return to the lineup tomorrow, and the coaches expect both to start the Brown game Saturday in tiptop condition.

CORNELL IS PESSIMISTIC.

Approach of Michigan Game Finds Five Regulars on Sick List.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—With five 'Varsity men on the injured list, one of them, Shiverick, in such shape that he may not be able to play at all next Saturday, the Cornell football team faces the Michigan game with none too much confidence. The coaches plan a mighty effort to evolve an effective football machine in a week, but their task will be difficult because Miller, left guard; Gillies, left tackle; Jewett, right guard, and Benedict, left half back, are also physically in poor shape. Dr. Sharpe plans to use Speed at quarter back all the week, and to start him in the Michigan game. There is a chance that Shiverick may play for one period in that game, but he is in bad condition, and will not be allowed in practice this week.

The situation puzzles the Cornell leaders. No Cornell team in recent years has played such "spotty" football, and no team in recent years has been so slow to develop. The coaches have not abandoned hopes that the team will find itself by Saturday, but there is no confidence in the Cornell camp that this will occur.

TUFTS TEAM IS AMBITIOUS.

Football Games with Californian Elevens Under Consideration.

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 5.—The Tufts College Football Team may tour California and other Western States, playing games with the leading college elevens of that section, during the last three weeks in December, it was learned today. The college authorities are considering such a plan, but, according to Dr. Charles Whelan, the Tufts coach, final action in the matter will not be taken until the end of the month. A proposal that Tufts meet the University of Pittsburgh, either here, in Boston, or at Pittsburgh, on Dec. 2, is also under consideration, Dr. Whelan says.

RUSH TO IRON OUT TIGERS THIS WEEK

Coach Has Many Rough Spots to Make Smooth Before the Harvard Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Princeton will start hard work tomorrow in preparation for the Harvard game to be played next Saturday, and there is a little more confidence in the Tiger camp over the probable outcome. Although there were many flaws in the Tigers' play against Bucknell, there were signs of improvement, too, and Coach Rush expressed himself as more satisfied with the team's showing than with the stand made against Dartmouth on the previous Saturday. A week of hard work is in order for the entire squad and some improvement should be made by next Saturday.

No serious injuries were suffered by any of the Tigers in the Bucknell contest, and unless some one is hurt in the scrimmages this week, Rush should be able to send his strongest aggregation against the Crimson. Ames, who has not been in togs since the Dartmouth game, will be in shape to start practice this week, and his appearance will practically complete the squad of first string men. Eberstadt is still nursing some bruises and may not be able to play in the Harvard game.

Princeton will probably have three scrimmages this week and complete hard preparation on Thursday evening. In all probability the team will leave Princeton for Cambridge Friday morning.

NO REST FOR FORDHAM.

Precedent Broken by Sunday Practice for Georgetown Game.

For the first time in its football history the Fordham squad was called together for a Sunday morning practice yesterday. Although the players confined all their work to indoor drilling, the coaches were able to put the finishing touches on most of the new plays which will be used in the annual tussle with Georgetown at Fordham Field tomorrow afternoon. The workout lasted for two hours. When it appeared that all the Maroon warriors had mastered their duties as they were outlined by Coach Jargran on the blackboard, the squad adjourned to the gym, where a long dummy and signal drill was held. The scrub and 'Varsity opposed each other, but refrained from all rough work and scrimmaging. All spectators were kept out of the gym.

One feature of the drill was the demonstration by Moriarity, the assistant coach, of the tactics which are expected from Georgetown tomorrow. Moriarity attended the Georgetown-Dartmouth game two weeks ago, and he has a fine summary of the plays that enabled Fordham's old rivals to score their victory over the Green team.

W. AND L. TEAM PLEASED.

Victory Over Navy Instills Hope for Big Games to Come.

LEXINGTON, Va., Nov. 5.—The Washington and Lee football team returned here today greatly elated by its victory over the Navy on Saturday, and tomorrow will begin preparations for the hard game against Bucknell next Saturday. The showing made against the midshipmen is considered remarkable, because many of the players were in a semi-crippled condition. The Generals are confident now of disposing of Bucknell, and a week later hope to defeat Washington and Jefferson at Richmond.

Johnson and Young were the men who distinguished themselves on Saturday, the former carrying the ball 30 yards to within striking distance and then scoring the Washington and Lee touchdown. Captain Young not only kicked the field goal for the Generals, but his punting averaged nearly 60 yards. The defense of Washington and Lee was so strong that the middies could make little impression on the line, and the only time the goal was in danger was when Davis carried the ball nearly 50 yards and reached the Generals' 30-yard line. Pierotti was a bulwark at centre, while Ignico and Bethel broke up much of the Navy plays. Paxton, who played at full back during the second half, showed his ability to gain consistently on line plunges.

WHITE RETAINS HIS TITLE.

Wins Golf Honors of Flushing Country Club in One-Sided Match.

For the eighth time Gardiner W. White yesterday won the championship of the Flushing Country Club when, in the final at 36 holes, he defeated Robert H. Boyd in easy fashion by 11 up and 10 to play. Although the weather was disagreeable, White managed to negotiate the course in 79 in the morning round, while Boyd required 86. The Flushing champion led at this point by six holes.

In the afternoon Boyd did not win a single hole of the eight that were played, White increasing his advantage by five holes, and the match terminating on the 26th green.

GOFF WINS HARLEM RUN.

Team Prize Easy for St. Christopher—Katz First in Bronx.

Defying rain-soaked roads and wholly unpleasant elements, an even score of harriers yesterday pried the lid off the Winter competitive season of the Harlem Athletic League by participating in a five and a half mile chase held from the clubhouse of the Macomb's A. C. 140th Street and Eighth Avenue. J. Goff of the St. Christopher Club, with four minutes' allowance, made virtually a walkaway of the contest. Gaining the lead at the half-way mark, he drew further away from his field with every stride, and was two blocks in advance of his nearest rival and clubmate, G. Williams, as he breasted the tape. Goff journeyed over the slippery trail in 31:51, and would have been clocked in much better time had he been pressed.

Aaron Morris, third of a quartet of starters nominated by the St. Christopher Club, captured the fast time prize when he finished sixth from scratch in 29:40. Thirty yards back of him in eighth position came Harry Parkinson, who also started from the post of honor.

Only two clubs finished complete teams of five men, with the Morningside A. C. winning with 17 points against 38 for the representatives of the Macomb's A. C. The race next Sunday will be held from the Young Men's Catholic Club, 146th Street and Seventh Avenue.

Following is the order of finish of the leaders:

Name and club.	H'd'c'p.	Actual Time.
J. Goff, St. Christopher Club	4:00	M. S. 31:51
G. Williams, St. Christopher Club	3:30	31:33
E. Sarrell, Morningside A. C.	4:30	32:22
F. Burke, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	3:00	33:02
R. Keeley, Morningside C.	3:00	32:14
A. Morris, St. Christopher Club	Scratch	29:40
F. Wall, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	5:00	34:43
H. Parkinson, Morningside A. C.	Scratch	29:46
P. Lally, Macomb's A. C.	2:00	32:23
E. La Duc, Morningside A. C.	4:30	34:52

TEAM SCORES.

Morningside A. C.	1	2	3	5	6—17
Macomb's A. C.	4	7	8	9	10—38

Only a handful of cross-country runners braved the poor conditions to take part in the three-mile run of the Bronx Athletic League yesterday from the Ogonam A. A. headquarters, and J. Katz of the Pennant A. C. had no difficulty in winning as he pleased in 15:35. This mark is twenty-four seconds faster than the record for the course. The order of finish follows:

J. Katz, Pennant A. C., 15:35; P. De Fiore, Ogonam A. A., 16:30; R. D'Luca, Ogonam A. A., 16:34; L. De Vito, Ogonam A. A., 16:35; L. Loran, Ogonam A., 16:42; R. Combey, Ogonam A. A., 16:54; F. Ryan, unattached, 16:55; P. Fera, unattached, 17:22; J. Cohen, Evening Recreation Centre 186, 17:46; M. Rubien, Evening Recreation Centre 186, 18:0.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

A. A. U. Constitutional Amendments.

There is little that is new and little that was unexpected in the voluminous amendments to the constitution of the Amateur Athletic Union, which have been forwarded to delegates for consideration at the annual convention on Nov. 20. Practically every important change outlined was agreed on at the general sports conference last December, when officials of the A. A. U. staunchly supported Gustavus Town Kirby and his band of collegiate enthusiasts who sought with such good effect to bring about better conditions in all manner of amateur sports. It was the Amateur Athletic Union delegates, led by Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, who on that occasion pleaded earnestly and forcefully for a strict line of demarcation between an amateur and a professional that would forever exclude from the ranks of the former any person who sought by any means whatever to profit in the slightest degree by participation in sport. The conclusions arrived at then are incorporated in the new code just presented for ratification, and will undoubtedly be approved by the A. A. U. convention just as they have been by the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and the United States Golf Association.

Though in one respect the A. A. U. amendments go further than any of the bodies named, by proposing that no one but amateurs shall have a voice in the councils of the governing body, that proposition is by no means such a radical departure from the precepts adopted by leaders in track and field sport as some who have not studied the subject would have us believe. Men who are not amateurs have had little to say in any legislative questions brought up for decision by the Amateur Athletic Union, and as a matter of fact clubs that join that organization are supposed to be composed of amateurs. That condition exists, or did exist in the New York A. C., for it is a fact that when Eugene Giannini became the athletic director of the N. Y. A. C. he was required to relinquish his membership in the club which he had held for many years.

It is more than likely that the proposition to prohibit in plain language the activities of professionals in legislation concerning amateurs is a direct result of the deliberations last December when the present strict lines were drawn. At that meeting there were many persons who make their living by coaching and instructing amateurs, and these were allowed to take part in the general discussion on all the ramifications of amateurism. In nearly every instance the arguments submitted by the professional coaches tended to a more elastic view of the situation than was held by the delegates who came as representatives of amateur governing bodies, being particularly insistent on the feature of the difference between the man who competed for money and the man who coached for money. It is only natural that the man who makes his own money out of a sport will look with kind eyes on another man who does the same thing, and evidently the A. A. U. leaders intend in future to have the doings of the men in their charge reviewed by men who are themselves above reproach as amateurs. The idea that this rule, if passed, will bar from the A. A. U. councils such men as the Secretary of the Metropolitan Association, the Chairman of the Registration Committee and the handicapper appears to be erroneous. These men are only slightly reimbursed for clerical labor, to perform which they must give up time that should be devoted to their own business pursuits. The performance of such work does not depend at all on their ability as athletes.

In all probability the delegates on Nov. 20 will find more difficulty in disposing of the question as to whether the union shall continue in control of women's swimming than over the amateur definitions which were threshed out at length a year ago. There is no doubt that officials high in office are opposed to a continuance of government over the women, which was undertaken two years ago. In fact it is the men who had most to do with management of the feminine branch of sport who are now most anxious to relinquish it. These appear to have come to the conclusion, arrived at years ago by the late James E. Sullivan, that competition among women could not be successfully undertaken by men, with satisfaction to the competitors and dignity to the governing body. Mr. Sullivan for years fought against the recognition or registration of women, and it was only after his death that the women gained a foothold in A. A. U. competition. Whether or not the union determines to govern the fair sex, the clause relating to their eligibility to compete will be changed. Under the old constitution all that was required of the women was that they should be amateurs, and there was nothing said as to their duty to observe all the conditions of competition that were laid down for the men.

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The Sale of the Red Sox.

By virtue of having crossed the palm of Mr. Lannin with "muckle siller," three gentlemen of this city and of Philadelphia have taken unto themselves a complete, ready-made set of world's champions, in the persons of Carrigan and his ruddy-stockinged troupe of ball players. Veteran showmen are Mr. Frazee and his associates, and the switch from the calcium light to the sunlight will not abash them. As impresarios, they yearned to profit by America's most popular form of entertainment, as baseball fans, they were tempted by the atmosphere of the sport. One look at Mr. Lannin "turning 'em away" at Braves Field, in October, and another look at the same worthy's ledger of profits, and it was all over. Three dignified, silk-hatted theatrical managers rushed to be measured for the rough homespuns and overalls of baseball magnates, pausing en route at the telegraph office to proffer the job of mascot to Julia Sanderson. It is not to be anticipated that the Boston Red Sox, the American League, or the sport in general will be otherwise than benefited by the new ownership of the champion team, assuming, what may quite properly be assumed, that these gentlemen are of the school of Hempstead of New York instead of that of Murphy of Chicago, and that they intend to have an able manager, back him liberally and confidently, and give him full swing as far as running the team is concerned.

An element in the national game as played professionally, which is a source of perplexity and amazement to visiting foreigners, is emphasized by this Boston transaction. Here is a team—the leading one in the country—owned in New York and Philadelphia and with its officers and rank and file gathered from a score of cities and towns, yet flaunted in the downcast faces of other municipalities as a Boston team.

"That fellow's skill with a ball is wonderful, eh, what?" says the Englishman. "You raise great players here in New York—my word! You say he's from Kalamazoo and learned the game in California? Not possible, old dear. I say, you're jolly well spoofing me. Why, then, is this New York crowd so proud of him if this city neither bred nor trained him?"

It is hard to explain the situation, when confronted thus bluntly with its cruder aspects. To say that a sum of money paid into the treasury of the Oakland team, and the presentation of a bright, new uniform can constitute a player a New Yorker seems unconvincing. Yet, so it came to end. Heinie Zimmerman became "Zim" to the hearts as well the voices of New York fans in this way, over night. He exchanged Polo Grounds hatred and hisses for cheers and adulation by the simple process of changing his clothes.

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Amateurism in Tennis.

A problem of intricate and devious byways and many pitfalls is to be presented to the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association when it considers the final draft of the amateur rule which will come before the annual meeting for ratification. Every member of the Executive Committee is well aware that the very future of the sport is at stake and that one false step may precipitate internal dissensions, even a division of the tennis men of the country, a happening from which the game would probably not recover for years. Thus far there has been no outspoken talk of rebellion, but the smoldering of dissatisfaction are there ready to be set in full flame if the Executive Committee cannot sound fully the undercurrent of opinion in every section of the country, and devise some way in which the question may be met fairly and squarely, yet without in the least arousing antagonism or animosities.

The amateur problem is one fraught with much danger in any branch of sport, but with tennis, at the present time, the hazard of building a new rule is carried to the Nth degree. Having evaded a discussion of the question last year at the annual meeting, a step which won approval everywhere the committee, as it turns out now, cut itself off from aid in solving the problem. The action which it takes in submitting a new rule will in large part have to stand on the information which rests with the committee itself, for outside advice has, up to the present at any rate, been denied. Only a few responses had been received to an urgent letter sent out by George T. Adee, President of the tennis association, several months ago. This indicates an evasion of responsibility by the clubs and the club members, for it is known that interest in the amateur question is at fever heat.

At any rate it does not augur well that suggestions have been denied, that the committee is left to grope its way out of the darkness alone, when there are so many who could give aid that would be valuable. The rule which was tentatively suggested last March by the Executive Committee did not meet with general approval, and it is not by any means certain that any rule, no matter how assiduously drawn, will be able to bridge the difficulties. There is no question that a new rule on the subject of amateurism is needed. Tennis cannot hope to escape condemnation if it does not strengthen the same lines which have been drawn taut in other branches of sport, but the snapping of the entire fabric borders close to the tightening process.

In certain quarters during the last season a tense situation, which the rule of last March produced, was evident to those whose vision penetrated the veneer of amiability. The germ of distrust had already been planted, which makes the work of the Executive Committee all the more difficult. Final action, of course, rests with the annual meeting of the tennis association, but if an adverse rule, one that is considered too stringent, is reported, it will be difficult to avert bitter feelings between certain sections of the country; even failure to pass the rule will not erase the animosities.

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Uncle Nick Young.

The passing from earth's activities of Nicholas E. Young in Washington on Tuesday appeared to cause scarce a ripple of interest or regret outside his immediate circle. Any one who broached the subject in conversation with John M. Ward or Arthur Irwin or Fop Anson or with any other veteran of baseball's pantheon, however, found himself entirely surrounded by revived memories and listened to earnest words of regard, almost of reverence, for the man who held the reins of the National League's coach and eight—or twelve—for about two decades.

Uncle Nick Young made baseball history to an extent of which no other human creature has ever been able to boast. He was zealous and jealous in a high degree of the prestige and power of the older major circuit, and the course which he followed, offensively and defensively, in its behalf equipped him with an overample supply of enemies, and ultimately led to his laying down the chieftaincy of the league in 1902.

It was in the last year of his tenure of office—late in 1891—that the National League's wings were expanded to shelter twelve clubs. The experiment failed to justify itself, and a state almost of turmoil, heightened by the arising of the Brotherhood, developed, which made the President's position no sinecure. After eight years the dozen became an octet, and the American League, encouraged and strengthened, grasped the opportunity to place clubs in the four deserted cities. Three years later, in the midst of internal dissension and external strife, Nick Young stepped down—but not out. For he never lost his keen interest in the game and in the organization to whose upbuilding he had contributed his life's best years.

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Women's Inter-Club Golf.

Ambitious plans, laid out by the women golfers of the metropolitan section last Spring, have now been carried through to a glorious success, for the inter-club team matches, which seemingly presented many obstacles, have won for themselves the unqualified support, not alone of the players themselves, but of that rapidly growing group of women who take keen delight in grasping driver or brassie or iron and sending the white ball skimming over the green of the links. The actual victory in the competition lies with the women of the Piping Rock club, but this victory of skill contributes but a small portion to the satisfaction that must be felt, for the actual victory is larger and broader in scope, and every woman who has contributed to the success of this, the first competition of the kind in this section, shares in the accomplishment. Starting early in the season, the women have shown an intense constancy of purpose in not allowing even postponement to dim their interest in the team matches.

Aside from the fact that the event gave many a close contest of the links in which scores that were truly remarkable were established, that is precisely the prominent golfers of the metropolitan section into closer association, there is a point upon which they deserve particular commendation—namely, that they have given the game an added impetus among the women who may be just learning the mysteries of golf and who have suffered from a real timidity in approaching the sport. The competition in the team matches has been such as would give the lesser lights, who for the present can only look on, greater confidence, and it will no doubt induce many other women to heed the call of the links.

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WILL FIGHT INJURY CLAUSE TO A FINISH

Baseball Players' Fraternity Demands Revision of Contracts Now in Force.

That the Baseball Players' Fraternity is determined to carry its demand for a revision of the "injury clause" in certain of the players' contracts to a finish, is indicated in a statement made public yesterday by President David L. Fultz of the fraternity. The statement, in part, is as follows:

"Mr. Johnson is reported to have said in a recent interview that the fraternity petition accused certain American League clubs of suspending injured players without pay. Either Mr. Johnson has been misquoted or he is evading the issue. We made no such accusation. In our brief we stated that certain contracts gave the owners the right to so misuse players if they saw fit, and asked that such clause be removed.

"Mr. Johnson made a somewhat heated denial of the supposed accusation and said he had demanded of us the names of players so suspended. He has made no such demand. Mr. Herrmann, however, did wire for copies of contracts containing the objectionable clause, which is an entirely different request. We replied that contracts could not be forwarded without consent of the players, but that Mr. Johnson would find the provision in Section 4 of some of the Washington and New York contracts. As copies of all contracts are already lodged in his office, our compliance seemed unnecessary.

"The clause reads as follows:

Should the player be disabled, or his ability to perform his duties be impaired at any time during the term herein prescribed, the club may deduct from the amount then due, or to become due under this contract such proportion thereof as the period of said disability or impairment may bear to the term herein prescribed, and may, at its option, terminate this contract, but no such deduction or termination of the contract shall be made by reason of any accident or injury received by the player while in performance of his regular duties under the direction of the club, unless such injury or accident shall wholly or partly incapacitate the player for a period of fifteen (15) days, in which event such deduction may be made for the period of such disability or impairment in excess of fifteen (15) days, and this contract may be terminated at the option of the club, provided, however, that the club shall be given written notice thereof by the club.

"The words 'in which event such deduction may be made for the period of disability or impairment in excess of fifteen (15) days' are not the ones in which the vice is contained. There is no ambiguity in the clause. It permits a player to be held in bondage without salary, and prohibits him from seeking employment elsewhere, simply because he has been so unfortunate as to be injured in the service of his employer."

Lewis Wins at Manhasset Traps.

Only three men faced the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's traps yesterday for the opening shoot of the season. Tracy H. Lewis carried off the honors by winning the 100 "bird" match, with a total score of 95 on his handicap of 8. He also smith for the yearly cup.

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Is bottled by E. & J. BURKE *Only*

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Broadway at 34th St. Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

DEWAR'S WHITE LABEL THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

NEW YORK WINS AT SOCCER.

Defeats Ironsides in National League Contest—Other Results.

Despite the heavy rainfall, which left plenty of puddles on Harlem Oval, the New York Football Club and Ironsides of Newark met at soccer yesterday in the series of the National Football League. The New Yorks won by 3 goals to 0 and retained their lead in the national competition. Ten minutes before half time Puxty of New York, from a corner kick by Cooper, notched the first goal. The half ended with New York leading by 1 to 0.

After the restart a fine shot by Hayes from twenty-five yards out placed New York 2 up. The third goal was negotiated by Cooper from a pass by McWilliams. After that Hayes added two more goals.

The lineup:

New York. (5.)	Position.	Ironsides. (0.)
Porter	G.	Leggett
Vandewegbe	R. B.	J. Smith
Robertson	L. B.	T. Smith
Sallow	R. H.	Robinson
Vander Eynden	C. H.	Gilfillan
Nichols	L. H.	Hancock
Garside	O. R.	Evans
Hayes	I. R.	Anderson
Hemmisley	C.	Gilmore
Puxty	I. L.	Morrison
Cooper	O. L.	

Referee—R. T. French, Brooklyn. Linesmen—Borroughs and Smith. Goals—Puxty, Hayes (3,) Cooper. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

The Longfellows, hitherto unbeaten in the New York State League, succumbed in a championship game to the Overseas Wanderers at Taft's Oval, Brooklyn, by the score of 1 goal to 0.

Taking the field at Lenox Oval with ten men for the first division State League game, the Continentals were defeated by the Clan MacDuff team, 5 goals to 1.

Clan Scott obtained a verdict over Manchester Unity by 2 goals to 0 at Farrell's Field. Both goals were shot by Black.

At Macomb's Dam Park the St. George team was treated to a surprise by the White Rose eleven, which gained the victory by 2 goals to 0 in a Metropolitan League match.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 5.—Notwithstanding that extra periods were played in the F. A. Cup tie game between the Dublins of this city and the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn, the teams failed to break the tie, at one goal apiece, which resulted from the two regular periods here today. The match must be replayed next Sunday, probably in Brooklyn.

In a Metropolitan League contest at Weehawken the Fulton-Camerons defeated the West New York Blues by 2 goals to 1.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Brooklyn Celtics and the I. R. T. Strollers of New York met here today in a cup tie of the American Football Association. The Celtics won by 3 goals to 2.

The Yonkers St. George soccer team defeated Our Boys eleven by the score of 6 goals to 1 in the New York State League game at Glen Park, Yonkers. Hulme shot four of the goals for the winners.

GUNNERS DEFY RAIN AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

R. L. Spotts, the Champion, Wins Special Shoot and Also the Tournament Cup.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there were sixteen gunners at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. It was the first listed Sunday shoot of the season, and in addition to the regular program there was a special shoot at fifty targets. This was taken by the national champion, R. L. Spotts, with a total of 49 out of a possible 50 targets. He shot with a handicap of 2 in 50 targets.

Considering the day, the shooting was excellent. Danny McMahon was the high scratch gunner, with a total of 93 out of a possible 100 targets. He also scored a leg on the Accumulation Cup, as did M. McVoy, Jr. Both had full scores of twenty-five targets. R. B. Cole took the Travers Island Cup with a straight score of twenty-five targets. The only other straight score was registered by R. L. Spotts. The champion annexed the Tournament Cup with a perfect string.

In the first shoot for the Haslin Trophy, not a single gunner had a straight or even a full score of twenty-five targets. Legs were scored by the "24" gunners. They were A. L. Burns, M. McVoy, Jr., R. B. Spotts, Dr. W. B. Short and D. S. McMahon. After a shoot-off against A. L. Burns and R. B. Cole, D. S. McCutcheon won the high handicap prize.

The scores:

Name.	1st Cup. H.	T.	2d Cup. H.	T.	3d Cup. H.	T.	4th Cup. H.	T.	S. & H. Cups. S.	H. T.
A. L. Burns	1	25	1	24	1	23	1	24	92	5 97
G. H. Martin	1	17	1	20	1	22	1	24	83	5 88
G. J. Corbett	1	21	1	22	1	21	1	24	88	6 94
D. S. McCutcheon	1	25	1	20	1	23	1	23	91	6 97
M. McVoy, Jr.	2	19	2	24	2	24	2	23	85	10 95
F. J. Ham, Jr.	3	12	3	23	3	23	3	22	70	15 85
A. Chandler	0	18	0	20	0	20	0	20	78	0 78
H. Keller	0	21	0	18	0	18	0	20	78	0 78
R. L. Spotts	1	20	1	24	0	23	1	24	90	5 95
D. S. McMahon	1	25	1	23	1	25	0	24	95	5 90
J. M. McLaughlin, Jr.	1	21	1	23

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Vacuum Cleaner Co(c Innovation Co.
Johnston(c Stewart.
Re Manzin.
E N Rowell Co(c Koehl Co.
Cern Exch(c Patterson.
Intern Rt(c U S.
Pittsb & E Coal Co(c Geo Urban Mill Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Matt J Ward Co(c Goelet.
Prairie O & G Co(c Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Kushma(c Carnegie St.

DISTRICT COURT—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bankruptcy Discharges:
Wm H Lent.
Paul W Lippman.
Isaac Schwarts.
Samuel Maharan.
Samuel Feustrhetin.
Joseph Bogen.
Albert H Nichaus.
May Nichaus.
Pitts Cont Co.
Jacob Schwader.
John J Bulluff.
Charles T Seddon.
Geo L Brown.
Frederick F Hathorne.
Samuel Black.
A & B Gelles.
Geo F Morris.
Samuel Ruskin.
Frank Rosen.
Pinsch Miller.
Robert Friedman.
Maude B Barclay.

Under objections:
Abraham Frankel.
Joseph Roth.
Louis Reichman.

Adjourned cases:
Julius Berkowitz.
Jacob Furman.
Nicholas Parentin.
Cecil C Havey.
Max C Kranz.
Israel Feinman.
Benanson & Cohen.
Bernard Levin.

Motions:
Nathan Reisler.
Enell Chandler Co.
Ben) Topf.
Empire Infants' Wear.
City Garage.
Hazen Morse. (2.)
Geo P Harvey.
Charles Salmon.
Martinique Lunch Co.
John J Cunningham.
Geo C Herrel.
Duffy, Carney Co.
Isidor Grossman.
Hudson Elec Supply.
State Line Telephone.
Chapman Contract.
Hartley Silk Mfg.
Alfred T Kelplen.
Henry Pols.
Friedman Bros.
Podbesky & Golden.
The Realty Corp.
Pembroke Realty.
Charles Endrei.
Adolph Mandel.
Walls Nat'l Poster Service.
Realty Corp.
David Greenspan.
J E Marix Co.
Louis Reichman.
Sunny Brook & Co(c Metzler.
Charles Stefel.
Duffy, Carney & Co.
Simon Gottlieb & Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 812 P. O. Bldg.

Ward(c Ferryboat "Washington," &c.
Brown(c W A Thompson, Jr.
White(c Upper Hudson Stone Co.

Henry Heise, &c(c James Everard.
NY Dock Co(c Barge Richmond.
Keegan(c SS Sicily.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 2 P. M., Room 323 P. O. Bldg.—Re H Goldberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M., Room 312 P. O. Bldg.

Watts(c Austro Amer Line.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Lehman, Whitaker and Finch, JJ., at 10 A. M.—For hearing of Court of Special Terms and for appeals from orders and judgments of City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Rullson.
Planten(c Natl Nassau Bank.
Re Northcola.
Fish(c Fish.
Riordan(c Riordan.
Re Maltbie (United Cigar Stores Co.)
Whitney(c Griggs.
Ralber(c Moore.
Barteistone(c Empire Working Co., Inc.
Re Avy (Glebe Av.)
Hutt(c Hutt.
Balmuth(c Glickman.
Clark(c N Y Rys.
Feinberg(c same.
Goldberg(c same.
Gordon(c same.
Gottesfeld(c same.
Hoehman(c same.
Golland(c same.
Galland(c same.
Hoagan(c same.
Healy(c same.
La Greca(c same.
Livermore(c same.
Leinkram(c same.
Flannery(c same.
Fitzgerald(c same.
Re Silex Atomising Co.
Leighton(c Leighton.
Ruth Belmont, Inc(c Layure.
Lane(c Smith.
Geni Synod of Reformed Church(c Taneser.
Braham(c Long.
Oser(c Oser.
Pearlman Co., Inc(c Bech.
Hocher(c Andon Corp.
De Moro(c Tull.
Freedman(c Austin.
Terfos Const. Co(c Rott.
Norris(c Page.
Dorsey(c Houlder Weir Boyd, Inc.
Re Bernstein.
House(c Hickson, Inc.
Forbes(c Oriental Textile.
Nichols(c Dey.
Delehe(c Nati Shipping Co.
Richards(c Mandel.
McShane(c Postal Trans Serv Co. (2)
CNY(c Nooyer.
Barnes Knitting Corp.
Pitwell Knitting Co.
Callen(c Farrell (2).
Comerma Co.(c Comerma.
Alperin(c Grand Iron Works.
Collamore(c Doty Rity Co.
Re Kunstler.
Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bk(c Paretti.
Pelfer(c Schriftman.
Strompf(c Zierls.
McComb(c Connon.
Rieser(c Webber.
Platte(c Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Westwood(c Westwood.
Union Trust Co(c Jordan (2)
Driscoll(c Snare & Triest Co.
Woren(c Witherbee, Sherman & Co.
Re Houghton Av. (Quimby Ave.)
Re Havemeyer Ave.
Weiss(c Lowinger
Re W Virginia Coal & Pocahontas Co.
Ellis(c N Y Rys.
Jandorf(c same.
Hess(c same.
O'Leary(c Ward.
Padrick(c Blackford.
People(c Berus.
Postalone(c Lesin.

Ziegler(c Howell.
Reinecke(c McNeilly.
N Y Utile & Mfg Co.(c Title.
Potts(c City of Hornell.
Friedman(c Purdy.
Koenig(c Eagle Waist Co., Inc.
Garfiel(c Deane.
Ferguson Steel, &c., Co(c Tanzine.
Lippman(c Cefola.
Kreutzer(c Stand Exp &c. Co.
Billina(c Hillman.
Greshols(c Oscar Daniels Co.
Davin(c Isman.
Colutzo(c NY Herald Co. (2)
Conway(c United Fruit Co.
Bleier(c Bleier.
CNY(c U S Muslin Underwear Co.
Clarke(c Gilmore.
Weinglass(c Meyers.
O'Brien(c Fogarty.
Re J. A. Rogers, Inc.
Tukowits(c E. 11th St. Holding.
Berkowitz(c Listizky.
Rodman(c Hart.
Glatzer(c Meltzer.
Re Hanck(c Claussen.
McSherry(c McSherry.
Wilkins(c Socy Ohel Torah.
Schnell(c Schnell.
Berger(c Berger.
Linde(c Dudley.
McCurdy(c Dominick.
Am. S. & R. Co.(c Barrett.
Babbitt(c Delaware & Hudson Co.
Re Sullivan (Kruger(c Kruger.)
People(c Hughes.
Herman & Herman(c Brown.
Haneke(c Holthaus (2).
Lorie(c Devlin.
Carroll(c N Y Rys.
Bacsanyi(c Fond.
Lewis(c Berman.
Silverman(c N S Hoffman Co.
Links(c Comyns.
Felesztyn(c Felesztyn.
McGowan(c McGowan.
Re Brown(c NY Mercantile Exch.
Friedman(c Frankel.
Eisenstein(c Eisenstein.
Re Kamer.
Ford(c Ford.
Clarke(c Prouty.
Hubbell(c Harris.
Rubber & Celluloid Harness Trimg Co.(c Federal Adv Co.
Stranton(c Stranton.
Petry(c Naty.
Met News Co(c Malawsky.
Re Kobler (Grienberg)(c Kobler.
Jackson(c Finnerty.
Maryland Realty Co.(c Inter Cont. Const. Co.
Tahlberg(c Rakowitz.
Cohn(c Cohn.
Tel-Autlion Smeltg & Dev. Co.(c Corliss.
Berger(c Title Guar & Trust Co.
Downes(c Film Amus Co.
Re Brooker (3).
Salt(c Goldberg.
Taylor(c Fowler (2).
Re Eeelke.
Glaver(c Burke.
Parsons(c Board of Education.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
General calendar:
Canada(c Arch Amus. Co.
Herrmann(c Herrmann.
Katz(c NY.
Dressler(c Beard.
Hakes(c Hakes.
Braus(c Gilman.
Nulomoline Co(c Tausek.
Gottesman(c Fishbein.
Binzen(c Binzen.
Groh's Sons(c Guaranty Trust Co.
Loudon(c Ginsberg.
Geriagh Realty Co(c Plaid Realty Co.
Fein(c Weinstein.
Wolf(c Wolff.
Silverman(c Mitlowitz.
Brill(c Brill.
Wade(c Wade.
Blauvelt(c Bergeron
Marcus(c Marcus Corp.
Re Raylis.
Dresner(c Dresner.
Central Trust Co of NY(c Fid & Cas Co.
Runde(c Runde.
Roberts(c Kleiner.
Shettini(c Shettini.
Denker(c Denker.

Demurrers:
CNY(c Ingraham.
Rosenfeld(c Heinser.
Ackerson(c Myers.
Reaney(c Bunnell.
Reaney(c Par.
Ingle(c Dispatch Press, Inc.

Preferred causes:
Sternberger(c Sternberger.
Wallenstein(c Wallenstein.
Schwartz(c Schwartz.
Kaplan(c Kaplan.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 13.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

G O Tuck & Co(c Tuck.
Tansy.
Sawyer(c Werner.
Townsend(c Hyman, (2.)
Siegfeld(c Myrtil.
Littlejohn & Bull(c Deutsch.

Knickerbocker Dist Co(c Coreno.
Baxter(c Shontz.
Silverman(c Potts.
Gluck(c Blaunes.
Title Guar. &c. Co(c Sullivan.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10. A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Stein(c Singer.
Gerstenzang(c Mag.
Swiss Embroidery Co.
Goldstein(c Devaney.
Keller(c Levina.
Levy(c Black.
J Lein & Co(c Michelson.
Corenman(c State Bk, c(2.)
Hailey(c J. J. Little & Ives Co.
Casidy's, Ltd(c Rowan
Abrams(c Sherman.
Leary(c Hyman.
Weingarten & Jenks, Inc(c Phoenix Ins Co.
Rosenfeld(c Cantor.
Smith Lumber(c Daniels

Hammerschlag(c Title Guar & Trust Co.
Schwartz(c Montefiore Hebrew Congregat'n.
Caritsano(c Man Paper Stock Co.
Weiner(c McCormack.
Wilsker(c Mallinson.
Schnell(c Dom Trading.
Altman(c Thym.
Gen Auto Sup(c Rockwell.
Wellis(c McKeever.
Collins(c Sofranski.
Jacoby(c Kaufman.
Waldo Bros(c Morrison.
Silver(c Fishbein.
Delehanty(c Cutting Larson Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Finellis, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Connolly(c Hebner—Joseph D Fackenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Openhym(c Harris—Charles O'Neill. Weekes(c Sicilliano—Louis M Ogden.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Lande, (Katzen)—Raymond Rogers.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Excelsior Savings Bank(c Elizabeth M Mueller—John V Coggey. Eversley Childs(c Wilmore Realty Co—Nathaniel Rosenberg. Josef Invald(c Glass Co—Hugh G Ferguson—Heleua H Williams.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

East River Sav Inst(c Lillian Realty Co.
Green(c Snare & Triest.
Geiszler-Haas Realty(c Empire City Realty Co Inc.
Levi(c same.
Geller(c same.
Gray(c same.

Straw Hatters' Union(c Lawlor.
Becker(c Hammond.
Mounts(c Mounts.
Mirr(c McCreery.
Goldkrants(c Goldkrants.
Benedict(c Lang.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Johnson(c Nelson.
Baldi(c Fiar Bldg Corp.
Byrne(c Byrne.
De Yoe(c Bonacutti.
Laheney(c Laheney.
Ill Surety(c Fetzer.
Noll(c Wagner.
Topal(c Dorfman.
Weisman(c Leary.
Korn(c Schuyler.
Gruber(c Gruber.
Russell(c Schaeffer.
Bronx Park Casino(c Ivan Film Prod.
Columbia Const Co(c Cosmopolitan Bank.
Gray(c Carvel Co, Inc.
Geller(c R Carvel Co.

Geissler-Haas Realty(c Hayes(c same.
Malloy(c same. (2.)
Levi(c same.
Union R E Co(c same.
Quinlan(c Rodgers & H. F. Amitie(c Bruno.
Mesler(c NY Trust Co.
Rose(c Harris.
Harrison(c De Hart.
Joseph(c Casalaro.
Sweney(c Donnelly.
Foster(c Laconia Land.
Guarino(c same.
Univ Hold & Leasing(c Rosenthal (2.)
Prager(c Goodman Rity.
Krawitz(c Friedman.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Oppenheimer(c Lillenthal.
Palmieri(c Amigrone.
Robinson(c Baum.
O'Connor(c Rodgers & Hagerty.
Tuscher(c Thompson.
Piazutiello(c Mulligan.
Miller(c Stuve (2.)
Scotto(c T Hogan.
Balke(c Otis Elev Co.
Simon(c Market & Harlem Auto Tr.
Magnus(c Royal Jewelry Mfg. Co.
Levington(c Grobtsek.
Galliano(c Galliano.
Kelly(c Bergold.
Mautner(c Brown.
Curry(c Can Un Gas Co.
Doherty(c Terry & T.
Berlitz(c Polonsky.
Cottingham(c Int R T.
Staub(c same.
Kelly(c same.
Curry(c Krauss.
Anker(c CNY.
Mirr(c McCreery.
Bernstein(c Con Tel & El Sub Co.
Fallon(c Irish-Am Athletic Club.
Formichella(c Calvin.
Sutera(c Rity Comm.
Stefnman(c Kuehn.
Singer(c Fizzi.
McGuirk(c Smith.
Kaiser(c NY Tel Co.
Hollander(c Kovacs.
Lehman(c Int R T.
Anabrzaska(c Leh Val Coal Co.
Molotowsky(c Isl RR.

Austin Nichols & Co(c Langstaff.
Gallagher(c Kreamer.
Talkoff(c O'Reilly.
Strober(c Rosenthal.
Danzilo(c Danzilo.
Tracy(c Sleane.
Remsen(c Keller.
Dime Sav B. Bklyn(c Amphion Academy.
Hayes(c McCann.
Schadt(c Schadt.
Cummings(c Bunn.
Hager(c Guggenheim.
Engelstein(c Bergida.
Flynn(c RR Co.
Eglar(c same.
O Lipschitz(c Rinderman.
E Lipschitz(c same.
Allen(c Allen.
Title Guar & Tr Co(c Wyckliffe.
Same(c Maxwell.
Same(c Seligman.
Same(c Skedding.
Glassman(c Glassman.
Re Steele (Metcalf.)
Stoddard(c Kelly. (4.)
Re Silvares (Meinken.)
Re Schildkraut (Groydeo.)
Re Travers et al.
Re Piesnieslski (Wolfinger & Lasberg Bldg Co.)
Nat Radiator Co(c Grossman.
Baldwin(c Rackow et al
Smith(c L Beers & Son.
Seiner(c Seiner.
Greenpoint Manure Co(c Ricciardella.
Metropolitan Dredging Co(c Norton.
Butler(c Butler.
Mayer(c Meyer.
Pacher(c Stechman.
Rosenblitt(c Periman.
Kearney(c Kearney.
Van Pieri, Jr. Supt, &c(c Scharman.

Re Ann Ward (alleged incompetent.)
In the Schnaf (alleged incompetent)
Pago(c NY.
Jackman(c Amm. Sugar Refining Co, et al.
Sakatanetas(c Voltman.
Gibbons(c Zimmerman.
Martin(c N Y Cons RR.
Sprouks(c B H RR.
Eaterman(c Coney Is & B RR.
Boylan(c B Q Co & Sub RR.
Parshesky Brea.(c Kennedy.
Decatur(c K G Welding & Cutting Co.
Fagan(c B H RR.
O'Donnell(c D'Albora.
Consellar(c Shults Brstd Co.
Hodgson(c Globe Indemnity Co.
Pacific(c Third Av Ry et al.
Frank(c B H RR.
Bernstein(c Globe Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
Beahlian(c Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Miller(c CNY.
Reidy(c Terrence.
Adler(c Empire City Lumber Co.
Karmel(c Goldberg et al.
Erickson(c N Y Rys.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Dellacarva & Arotos(c Poole.
Creindels(c Shoemark.
Finkelstein(c B H RR.
Daley(c Daley.
Dougherty(c Commra.
Palisades Park et al. Barron(c Commercial Delivery Co. et al.
Dermody & Cosgrove(c B O Co & Sub RR.
Mishkin(c Altman et al.
Adolph(c B H RR.
McDonnell(c Leahy.
Ryan(c Strauss.
Schnafer(c Westcott.
Amn. Sheet Metal Lath Co.(c Smith.
Ritter(c Ritter.
Peonies Trust Co.(c Kern.
Bender(c Schaumburger et al.
Kings Co Lighting Co(c Kings Co Lighting Co et al.
Kravits et al.(c Adelberg.
Baldwin(c Van Nostrand.
Swanson(c O'Brien Bros.
Hooper(c NY et al.
Cohen(c Schwartz.
Brainard(c Firemens Fund Ins Co.

Choate(c B H RR.
Flaherty(c Owens.
Reiss(c Usona Shirt Co.
Parsons(c Nassau RR.
Dunigan(c Mastelons et al.
Doherty(c Cosense.
Lefkowitz(c Werner.
Mitchelland(c B H RR et al.
Blackman(c Gruber et al.
Brobson(c Knesuper.
Walsh(c Seaver.
Guadagno(c Lanzetta.
Bruno(c So Bklyn Ry.
Fagelman(c Piss, Doerr Carroll Horse Co.
Hull(c Cary.
Steinman(c Blacher.
Lotsky(c B H RR.
Feudale(c Wachsman.
Fiore(c Wiedmann.
Walsh(c Gabb.
Teich(c N Y Cons RR.
Hanks(c same.
Humphreys(c Reilly.
Newman(c Carrigan.
Walsh(c Burnet.
Slote(c Nassau RR.
Rosenthal(c Rothstein.
McGrath(c B H RR.
Townsendcrews(c Nassau RR.
Allen & Smith(c Lindsgaard.
Hansmersley(c Fisk.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4,204.

Clodfelter(c Booth.
MacDougall(c Losser & Co.
Seligson(c Shaff.
Keleher(c B H RR.
Sasson(c Nassau RR.
French. et al.(c Heidenreich et al.
Roberts(c Lincoln Settlement Assoc.
Neilligan & Smith(c Wolfe.
Peter(c Lalance & Grosjean Mfg Co.
Chestnut(c N Y Cons RR.
Reinhard(c Valley Stream House &c.
King(c Brehing.
O'Flaherty(c Buckley-Newhall Co.
Vita(c Victory Contg. Co.
Nivois(c Nassau RR.
Alexander(c Stern et al.
Stoney(c B H RR.
Brown(c N Y Cons RR.
Burstein(c Wasserman.
Bush(c B H RR.
Springer(c Van Zile.
Heller(c B Q Co & Sub RR.
Flynn(c B H RR.
Mehaffey(c N Y Cons RR.
Weinstein(c Doscher Co.
Sternberg(c N Y Rys Co.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 5130; on call, 8310.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mazza, an infant(c Siemers.
Zdolowski(c Luth Cem.
Bosche, as admr(c Acker, Merrall & C.
Fallon(c Englander.
McWesney, as admr(c Long Island RR.
Verdon(c Schildkraut et al.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Smith(c N Y Rys.
Marshonet(c Meyer.
Nesmer(c B H RR.
Kuhn, an infant(c Hohenstein.
Dinsenbacher, an infant(c Beaver Bldg. Duerwald(c Bklyn. Q Co & Sub RR.
Millang(c Gilkinson.
Donowski(c The Pullman Co.
Werbela(c Thomas Colliery Co.
Yankaus(c Whalen.
Hirsch(c Long Isl RR.
Dooley et al(c Johansen.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,252.

Leininger(c steinway.
Herling(c Blood, as Pres Am News Co.
Roemmels(c Tarnover et al.
Holsinger(c B H RR.
Krampe(c Krampe.
Steiert(c Long Isl RR.
Vollmer, an infant(c Brodbeck.
Johu Winkler's Sons(c Wagner(c Gutler Bldg Co, Inc, et al.
Carlomagno(c Fiore et al.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Di Lorenzo(c Harscher.
Kulis(c B H RR Co.
Nathan(c Harrison.
Fisherty, an infant(c B Q Co & Sub Ry.
Fankewicus(c Nichols Copper Co.
Kesse(c B Q Co & Sub Ry Co. (2.)
Coons(c NY Consol Ry.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 208.

EQUITY CALENDAR—The following cases will be called to set a date for trial only.

Snieciniski(c Tarnowski et al.
Watson(c Cipollons et al.
Simmes(c Williams et al.

Cucsurillo(c B Q Co & Sub Ry Co.
Barrell(c same. (2.)
Drese(c Donohue.
Freund(c Schwaner.
Black(c B Q Co & Sub Ry Co.
Schiller Co, Inc(c Kalabara.
Taafse(c East Riv Gas.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar, as both the Trial and Special Term calendars will be called through today.

Parshelsky Bros, Inc(c Flecker Const Corp et al.
Same(c Renard Rty Co, Inc, et al.
Edelson(c Sellers et al.
Roe(c Nostrand et al.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Nov. 4 1916

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Alaska Gold..	12	12	12	12
1,500	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
40	Am. Agri. Ch.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
810	Am. Beet Sug.	102⅜	103⅛	102⅛	102⅜
2,300	Am. Can....	63¼	64⅛	61⅝	63⅝
2,530	Am. C. & Fy.	67	71⅞	67	69¾
50	Am. Cot. Oil..	56½	56⅝	56½	56½
920	Am. H. & L..	16⅜	16⅝	15	15
110	Am. H. & L. pf.	70⅞	70⅞	67½	67½
890	Am. Ice Sec..	29	29	28	29⅛
700	Am. Linseed..	26½	27½	25⅝	25⅝
10	Am. Lin. pf..	57½	57½	57½	57½
20,230	Am. Locomo..	113⅝	113⅝	110⅞	111⅝
15,350	Am. Sm. & R.	113	122⅝	120¾	121⅝
330	Am. Sug. Ref.	122¾	122¾	120¾	121¾
20	Am. Wr. P. pf.	50⅞	51	50⅞	51
980	Am. Zinc....	47	50¼	47	48⅝
33,580	Anaconda	90¾	95¾	94¼	95⅜
250	At. T. & S.F.	101¾	103⅝	106½	106½
12,500	Bald. Locomo.	84	88⅝	83¼	87¼
760	Balt. & Ohio.	88½	88⅝	87⅝	88
450	Batopilas	2¼	2¼	2	2
2,900	Butte & Sup..	66	69¾	65¾	68
40	Cal. Petrol....	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
12,980	Cent. Leather	97½	100	95	98½
350	Ches. & Ohio.	68¾	69¾	68¾	69¾
20	C. Ot. W. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
280	C., M. & S. P.	94	94¾	93¾	94
34,140	C., R. I. & P.	32⅝	36	31⅞	33⅝
80	Chile Cop....	23¼	23⅝	23	23⅛
8,500	Chino Copper.	62⅝	64⅞	61	63⅝
2,380	Col. F. & I..	83¾	85⅝	83¼	85⅛
450	Col. G. & E..	49¾	49¾	48⅞	49⅛
2,580	Corn Prod....	18½	20	17¾	19¾
58,680	Crucible Steel	88	96⅝	86¾	95⅞
5,190	Cub. Cane S.	76⅞	79⅞	76⅞	79⅞
1,870	Dist. Secur..	45¾	47⅞	44⅜	46⅝
4,820	Erie	39¾	39¾	38⅜	38⅝
170	Erie 1st pf....	54	54	53¾	53¾
510	Goodrich	72	73	71⅜	71⅝
50	Gt. North. pf.	119¾	119¾	119	119
900	Gt. Nor. Ore..	43⅝	45	43	43⅞
5,940	Inspir. Cop...	65¾	68¾	66⅝	67⅞
1,950	Interboro Con.	19	19⅜	18⅝	19
80	Int. Agricult.	27¾	27¾	27	27
1,960	Int. Mer. Mar.	40⅞	42⅝	39¾	40⅝
13,260	Int. M. M. pf.	114¾	119⅝	112¾	117⅝
775	Inter. Nickel.	51	51⅝	50	50¾
4,520	Inter. Paper..	55¾	63¾	55¾	60
50	Int. Paper pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
250	Kan. C. So....	27½	27½	27¼	27¼
3,830	Kennecott	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¼
830	Lack. Steel..	80¾	84⅝	83¾	83¾
810	Lehigh Val....	83¾	86⅜	83¾	84⅝
1,360	Maxwell Mot.	85⅞	86	85¾	85¾
3,590	Mex. Petrol..	109¾	112	107⅞	111
1,100	Miami Copper	40	40¾	39¾	40⅛
100	Mo. Pacific..	9⅝	10⅛	9½	10⅛
170	Mo. Pac. ctf.	10	10⅛	9½	10⅛
10	Mo. Pac., w.i.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
70	Nat. En. & S.	32	32	31¾	31¾
40	Nat. Lead	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
580	Nev. Cons. Cop.	23¾	25	23¾	24¾
2,630	N. Y. Central.	108¼	109¾	107¾	109¼
270	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	61	61¾	61	61⅛
1,170	N.Y. O. & W.	29¾	32	29¾	31⅝
230	Norf. & West.	143	145	142¾	143⅝
80	Nor. Pacific..	112	112¾	113	112
340	Ontario Min..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,130	Pacific Mail..	25¾	27¾	25¾	26¼
1,300	Pennsylvania..	57¾	58⅝	57¾	58¼
20	Pitts. Coal....	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼
510	Pitts. C. ctfs.	42¾	44¾	40¾	40¾
890	Pr. Steel Car.	72	75¼	71¾	73⅝
450	Ry. Steel Spr.	53⅜	56	53⅜	53⅜
4,880	Ray Consol....	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¼
20,080	Reading	108¼	111½	107	109¾
4,030	Rep. Ir. & St.	78¼	80¾	76¾	77¾
10	Saxon Motor..	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
20	Sloss-Shef. Ir. & St. Co.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
810	So. Pacific....	100¾	101¾	100¾	101
870	Southern Ry..	28⅞	29⅝	28½	28½
6,750	Studebaker ..	130⅝	131¾	127	128⅝
470	Tenn. Copper.	20	22	20	22
380	Texas & Pac.	15¼	15⅛	15	15⅛
110	Third Av....	54¾	55	54½	55
1,520	Union Bag&P.	14½	15⅝	13⅝	13⅝
20	U.B.& P...new.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
7,010	Un. Pacific..	150⅞	151⅝	149⅞	150⅝
130	United Fruit..	161¾	162⅜	161¾	162¼
2,710	U. S. Ind. Alco.	142	147⅜	139	142¾
3,030	U. S. Rubber.	60¾	62	58⅝	61¼
167,040	U. S. Steel...	118½	122¾	117⅝	120
8,500	Utah Copper..	108¾	113¼	104	112
200	Va.-Car.Chem.	45¾	47¾	45¾	45¾
40	Wabash	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼
180	Wab. pf. (B)	30¼	31½	30¼	31¼
60	Western Md..	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾
11,820	Westgh. El.	63½	67⅞	63¼	65⅝
2,980	Willys-Overl'd	44	44	41⅝	42⅜

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

		Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
WHEAT.					
Oct. 30		$1.02⅜	$1.87	$1.88½	$1.83¾
Oct. 31		100	1.80½	1.84	1.81⅜
Nov. 1		1.88⅛	1.82⅜	1.85½	1.81⅝
Nov. 2		1.86⅞	1.81¼	1.87	1.81¼
Nov. 3		1.86⅝	1.83⅜	1.87½	1.83½
Nov. 4		1.84⅝	1.82⅝	1.85¾	1.83½
Week's range		1.92⅜	1.81¼	1.88⅞	1.81¼
		July. High.	July. Low.		
Oct. 30		$1.61⅝	$1.47¼		
Oct. 31		1.49⅞	1.47¼		
Nov. 1		1.49¼	1.45		
Nov. 2		1.50¼	1.46¾		
Nov. 3		1.49¾	1.49		
Nov. 4		1.49⅞	1.47¼		
Week's range		1.51¾	1.45		
CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Oct. 30	87¾	86¾	91	88¾	91	88¾
Oct. 31	87⅞	86⅜	89⅝	88¾	89⅝	88¾
Nov. 1	86⅞	84⅛	88⅝	86⅜	88⅝	86⅜
Nov. 2	87¼	83⅞	88¾	86⅝	88¾	86⅝
Nov. 3	87¼	83⅞	88¾	87¼	88¾	87¼
Nov. 4	86⅜	85¾	88	87⅛	88⅛	87⅜
Week's range	87½	83⅞	91⅛	86⅜	91	86⅜
OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.		
Oct. 30	56	54⅜	59¾	57⅜		
Oct. 31	54⅜	53½	58	57		
Nov. 1	54⅛	53½	58¾	56¾		
Nov. 2	54⅜	53½	58¾	57¼		
Nov. 3	54⅜	53⅝	57¾	57¼		
Nov. 4	56	53½	59⅜	56⅝		
Week's range	56	53½	59⅜	56⅝		

Provisions.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
LARD.				
Oct. 30	$16.50	$16.27	$15.65	$15.45
Oct. 31	16.45	16.35	15.50	15.37
Nov. 1	16.75	16.47	15.75	15.50
Nov. 2	16.47	16.12	15.50	15.15
Nov. 3	16.37	16.13	15.25	15.15
Nov. 4	16.46	16.20	15.40	15.22
Week's range	16.75	16.12	16.25	15.15
			Jan.	
RIBS.			High.	Low.
Oct. 30			$14.07	$13.80
Oct. 31			13.90	13.80
Nov. 1			14.07	13.92
Nov. 2			14.00	13.97
Nov. 3			13.85	13.72
Nov. 4			14.07	13.67
	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
PORK.				
Oct. 30	$26.45	$26.15	$26.45	$26.00
Oct. 31			26.05	25.87
Nov. 1	26.95	26.60

City of Ottawa

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Province of

Quebec 5's

Interest June and December
Due June 1, 1926

Price 100⅜ and Interest
Yielding about 4.95%

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A Liberal Yield Safety of Principal
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Send for Circular C.

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Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The quadrennial agony that seems an unavoidable part of the selection of the Chief Executive of this country has run its course, and the financial and business world will begin to pull itself together again on Wednesday to meet some of the difficult problems of the future. It would be interesting and possibly beneficial if a way could be found to compute the actual cost to the United States of the disturbance that seems to be necessary every four years. It has been less this year than usual, for the reason that business has been almost independent of domestic conditions, forging ahead to new high levels without regard to the question of the continuance in office of the present Administration, or the preparation for a new one, but it has served to take a large number of men from more useful and productive employment, has consumed an unusually large amount of money, and has certainly not helped in any way to bring about a better understanding between business and legislators as to the treatment that shall be accorded any of the pressing problems of the near future.

The railroad problems, both as to rates and wages, have been rendered more acute by the injection of the eight-hour day into the campaign. Efforts have been made, and are being vigorously pushed now, to align the unions against the executives and stockholders, although their interests are not incompatible and should be considered together. It is extremely unfortunate that appeals should have been made for one candidate as the friend of labor, and for the other as the guardian of property rights. It is not the province of an executive to serve either faction, and neither can properly ask for more than a fair consideration of claims as they are brought forward.

The tariff, on the other hand, is essentially a proper campaign issue, on which men always have and always will take opposite sides. It is, perhaps, idle to speculate on what would have happened had something else not happened, but it should not be forgotten that war is an extraordinary and not the normal condition, and that in deciding issues at the polls tomorrow a President will be chosen who in all probability will be in office when the great struggle ends and the broken threads of international commerce are picked up again. While war lasts tariffs make little difference in our foreign trade. Europe wants our foodstuffs and munitions, and will take them regardless of price. The United States wants many articles, noticeably German dyes and chemicals, which cannot be obtained at any price, and many more which can only be exported by the belligerents in such quantities as can be turned out without interfering with the production of the necessities of war. A clear vision is the greatest blessing business could ask of the electors.

It has been an unusual pre-election period for the stock market in that the usual depression hitherto associated with uncertain Presidential years has not appeared. The security markets have gone ahead certain of a continuance for some considerable time at least of the prosperity now reaching from coast to coast. Business complains only of a shortage of labor to fill the orders that pour in at high prices. The check on immigration and the loss of many able-bodied aliens who returned to take up arms have made the coal supply, ordinarily more than sufficient except in times of a general strike, inadequate in the great consuming centre near the Atlantic seaboard and may bring about a marked curtailment in factory and mill output if not soon remedied.

It was confidently predicted by midsummer, and frequently from that time on, that the market must have a sharp setback by way of discounting the election, but the only bad break was due to another cause entirely, and that was short-lived. The heavy gold receipts have made credit so plentiful and prosperity has reached into so many corners that the demand for securities has grown rather than fallen off with the approach of the election. The bond market has been regulated by the sellers, who have seen their shelves almost cleaned of good issues without many new capital increases to increase the supply. It was the view accepted by many authorities that the war could not go on for a twelvemonth without such a destruction of property as to make capital command unprecedented rates, but domestic borrowing has been accomplished on easier terms than for several years past. It is an opportunity which is being seized by some of the railroads to consolidate their funded debt and retire short-term issues. With a very large total of foreign Government and municipal issues being placed here domestic corporate and municipal obligations have been appreciating in price.

Most stocks benefited materially by last week's movements, although the volume of dealings was well under the total for the previous week and the rise less pronounced. It is still a market largely dominated by spectacular gains in the smaller issues. Steel gained only a point, Reading ⅞, Union Pacific ⅝, and Anaconda 1¼, advances which were shamed by gains of 7⅛ in Ajax Rubber, 8⅝ in American Locomotive, 6½ in American Zinc, 28 in Bethlehem, 10⅝ in Driggs-Seabury, 7⅛ in International Paper, and so on through the list.

The limits of trade expansion have been set by manufacturing capacity. From nearly all lines come reports of prices put up without any regard to higher basic costs. As stocks have dwindled manufacturers have tried to check demand by marking up prices, only to find a market even at the exaggerated quotations. It is not a healthy situation, and it has been aggravated by the shortage of the principal crops. No relief from the present high costs of living is in sight, and the increases bear unevenly upon consumers.

The Steel Corporation reflects the situation as it applies to many lines of business. Delayed purchases by domestic users have come upon the mills at a time when Europe is taking all of the output that can be spared. The corporation reported last week net earnings after interest on bonds of the subsidiary companies of $85,817,000, which compares with $81,126,000 for the June quarter, and with $38,710,000 in the corresponding quarter of last year. The net for the September quarter only two years back was $22,706,000. Earnings for the third quarter easily exceeded those for the entire calendar year 1914, with its total of $71,663,000.

The aggregate bank clearings for 162 cities, reported by The Financial Chronicle, were $25,612,000,000 in October against $20,152,000,000 in the same month of last year, an increase of 27 per cent. Money loaned on call last week at from 2½ to 2 per cent., and for sixty days at 3½ per cent. The $300,000,000 of new British collateral notes were all subscribed for a week in advance of the date provisionally set for closing the books, and with this transaction out of the way negotiations were resumed for bringing out $50,000,000 of unsecured Russian bonds and $75,000,000 of a new Argentine issue. Another $33,000,000 in gold poured in, but semi-official assurances have been given that the movement has been halted and will not be resumed in large volume while conditions continue favorable to the flotation of foreign loans here to meet the heavy bills incurred by the Allies.

FIRM TONE IN LONDON.

Government Issues a Feature of the Week's Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—After some unsettlement in the early part of the week the market closed firm, sentiment being helped by continued good military news and the sustained demand for the 4½ per cent. war loan. Following the deduction of the half yearly dividend on Thursday, buying of this security was stimulated by renewed discussion of the prospects of a fresh long-term issue carrying conversion rights. Nothing definite is yet known, however, and the best opinion is not in favor of bringing out such an issue this year. Dealings commenced in the new French national loan and a moderate premium was established. Other foreign bonds were steadier after the recent prolonged fall in sympathy with first-grade stocks. Particular strength was exhibited by Argentine and Chilean loans following the Treasury's reminder that these issues were required urgently for exchange purposes.

Dealings in Americans were restricted to the lower-priced shares, and little interest was displayed in Steel in spite of the additional dividend. Canadian Pacific shares are slowly receding, and there was a sharp relapse in Grand Trunk, owing to the poor Canadian crop and heavy rise in expenditures. The chief incident in the speculative groups was the active inquiry for Lake Superior shares, reflecting the company's improved position. The common rose 12 and the income bonds 10 points.

Details were announced of an interesting scheme involving the sale to American interests of the Alabama, New Orleans, Texas & Pacific Junction Railway's holdings in the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad and Southwestern Construction Company for £2,400,000, the proceeds to be invested in British Exchequer bonds. The arrangement will assist in stabilizing exchange and will contribute to the war finance of this country. The offer to purchase the world-famed news agency business of Reuters aroused widespread interest. The identity of the prospective buyer was not disclosed.

Monetary conditions show little change, but were easier toward the close of the week, owing to Government disbursements and a substantial demand for short Treasury bills by banks.

BOURSE PRICES RECOVER.

War Stocks Show Marked Advances —Copper Stocks Gain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The Bourse was steady last week, and, despite two holidays, the market showed recovery all around. The war stocks were particularly strong, registering the following gains during the week: Creusot, 250; Hotchkiss, 60; Rhone Chemical Works, 200; Bimetal, 100; Gnome Motors, 500 francs. Among the shipping shares which had big advances were Reunis, 175; Havrais Peninsulaire, 50, and Transatlantique, 12 francs.

Reports of big allied purchases of the metal on your side resulted in substantial gains in the copper list. Butte moving upward 50 francs, Chino 45, Ray 37, and Utah 67. There was also progress in Grecian values, due to the improvement in the political situation at Athens. Rumanian oils showed some recovery, Columbian regaining 115 and Omnium 60 francs on the week. The old war loan closed at 87.85 ex the November coupon of 1 franc 25 centimes.

The gold inflow in the twenty-five days during which the subscription lists to the new war loan were open aggregated 150,000,000 francs. The Bank returns shows a further big reduction in note circulation. Gold held in the Bank amounts to 4,115,807,288 and holdings abroad to 8,076,212 francs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Nov. 4, 1916.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Monday	1,059,210	1,135,747	196,082
Tuesday	942,236	Holiday.	Holiday.
Wednesday	1,104,596	1,099,216	225,737
Thursday	1,655,214	1,729,163	342,915
Friday	1,126,004	1,002,516	212,009
Saturday	486,980	450,161	127,470
Total wk.	6,473,152	4,716,803	1,103,643
Year to date.	172,127,377	146,858,835	73,520,045

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$3,457,500	$5,809,000	$1,719,000
Tuesday	5,627,500	Holiday.	Holiday.
Wednesday	5,497,500	7,161,000	1,750,000
Thursday	7,016,500	7,027,500	2,386,500
Friday	5,338,500	7,274,500	1,300,000
Saturday	2,728,500	3,220,000	860,000
Total wk.	$31,660,000	$30,492,000	$8,091,500
Year to date.	953,911,000	741,383,700	431,795,920

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.	Nov. 4, '16.	Nov. 6, '15.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	6,473,152	4,716,803	1,756,349

BONDS.			
R. R. & mis.	$24,894,000	$20,639,500	*$4,745,500
Government.	6,488,000	216,500	6,271,500
State	7,000	35,000	*48,000
City	271,000	581,000	*310,000
Total all.	$31,660,500	$30,492,000	$1,168,500

*Decrease.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 15, 1916
France	5	Aug. 26, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 29, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	6½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	6½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 16, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 4, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$31,660,000	$953,911,000
Same period last year	30,492,000	741,383,700
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	88.85 88.70	88.85 86.19
Same period a year ago	85.87 85.54	85.87 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	84	84	84	1
Ala. Gt. So. 5s	99½	99½	99½	2
Alabama Mid. 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	5
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series A	85	85	85	15
Alaska Gold M. cv. 6s, Series B	87	85	85	15
Albany & Susq. 3½s	87½	87½	87½	2
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	125
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103½	103	103½	24
Am. Dock & Im. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	108⅜	108⅜	103¾	4
Am. Ice Sec. ds	88	88	88	9
Am. Steamship 5s	102	102	102	5
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	112⅜	110¾	112¾	1,039
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	60
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	105¼	105¼	105½	3
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	112½	112	112⅝	67
Am. Thread 4s	90½	89	89	8
Am. Tobacco 6s	120	119¾	120	9
Am. Tobacco 4s	85	85	85	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	90¼	90	90	285
Armour & Co. 4½s	94½	94½	93⅞	83
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	8
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	87	85½	85½	134
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stp.	86⅝	85½	86½	62
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94¼	94	94⅛	180
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg.	92½	92½	92½	2
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60.	107¼	107	107⅛	56
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55.	107⅛	106½	107	20
A., T. & S. F. T. S. L. 4s	91	91	91½	17
A., T. & S. F. Ky. Mt. 4s	86	86	86	1
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	98	97½	98	34
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	86½	86½	86½	25
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	93½	93½	93⅝	18
Atl. Coast L. unif. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	166
A. C. L. L. & N. col. 4s	87	87	87	22
A. & C. A. L. 5s, Ser. B.	103	102⅞	103⅜	12
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	103½	103	103	2
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	94½	93½	93⅞	23
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92⅝	91¾	92	427
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	96	95⅝	96	186
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	92⅜	92	92¼	48
B. & O. ref. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¼	144
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	88	87¼	88	10
B. & O., P. J. & M. 3½s	92¼	92¼	92¼	4
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	20½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103¾	103⅝	47
Beech Creek 4s, reg.	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
Braden Copper 6s	99	99	99	33
B'klyn. Q. C. & S. 5s	94½	94½	94¼	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18.	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	34
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	101	100⅝	101	20
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s	76	75½	76	9
B'klyn Un. El. 1st 5s	101¼	100⅝	101¼	48
Buff. & Sus. I. deb. 5s	94½	94½	94½	2
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	89	89	89	2
CAL. GAS & E. L. EC. 5s	99¾	99¾	99⅜	18
Can. South. con. 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	102½	102	102	11
Central Leather 5s	103¼	102¾	103	90
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117½	117	117	4
Cent., Pac. gtd. 4s	99⅝	99¼	99⅛	45
C. R. R. & B. of Ga. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	5
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	107⅜	107	107	12
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	97½	96¼	97¼	1301¼
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	85⅝	85⅝	85½	89
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	92	91½	92	62
C. & O., Coal R. 4s	84	85¼	85¼	9
C. & O., R. & A. 2d 4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	55	53	55	20
Chi. & Alton 3s	61	60¾	61	39
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	98⅞	98¼	98⅜	20
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	415
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, s.	98	98	98	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	95½	95½	95½	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85¾	84⅞	85⅝	22
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s, s.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	5
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99⅜	99¾	99¾	1
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	98½	98½	98½	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	90	89½	89½	15
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	39	39¾	39	8
C. & E. I. ref. 4s, t. r.	28	28	28	10
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	73	72¾	73	116
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92¼	92	92	7
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	81¾	81¾	81¾	7
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	96	95¾	96	27
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92¾	92¾	92¾	12
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	95½	95½	95½	18
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	102¾	102¼	102¼	4
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107	106½	106¾	82
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101¼	100½	100¾	86
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	4
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. & O. R. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
C., M. & St. P., Lac. & Dav. 5s	102¼	102½	102½	2
C., M. & St. P., W. & M. 6s	103½	103¾	103¼	10
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82¾	82¼	82¼	4
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94¾	94¼	94¾	11
Chicago Rys. 5s	97	96¾	96¾	17
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	77¼	76¾	77¼	370
C., R. I. & P. gen 4s	86¾	86½	86¾	11
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	66¼	64¾	66	941
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rec'ts, stamped	62¼	61¼	62	96
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	101	101	101	1
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	118¼	118¼	118½	10
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100½	28
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	77	77	77	5
Chile Copper 7s	128	126½	127	93
Chi., Ham. & D. 2d 4½s	91	91	91	2
Chi., Leb. & Nor. 4s	91	91	91	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80½	80½	80¾	6
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	1
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. 4½s	101¾	101¼	101¼	8
Col. Industrial 5s	80	79	79	6
Col. Mid. 4s	16½	13½	16	104
Col. Mid. 4s, t. r.	15¾	13	15¾	149
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	62
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s	86	85½	85½	47
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	87½	86½	87½	47
Com'l Cable 4s	73	73	73	5
Conn. Ry. & L. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	2
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	127	126¾	125¾	174
Cons. Coal 1st ref. 5s	93½	93½	93½	1
Corn P. ref. s.f. 5s, '34	98⅜	97¾	98⅜	14
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	102¾	102¼	102⅜	16
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	17½
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	99½	98½	99½	23
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	107	106¼	106½	25
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	90	89	89½	136
D. & R. G. con. 4s	82½	80¾	82	172
D. & R. G. con. 4½s	88¼	88½	88½	35
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	73	72¾	73	70½
Detroit City Gas 5s	101½	101½	101¾	1
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101½	101½	101¼	2
Detroit United 4½s	84¼	84	84¼	39
Dist. Securities 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾	8
Du Pont Powder 4½s	101	101	101	24
EAST. TENN. V. & G. con. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	7
East. Tenn. reor. 5s	101½	101½	101½	3
E. T., V. & Ga. div. 5s	105	105	105	1
Elgin, Joliet & E. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Erie consol. 7s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	10
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	80	68¾	68½	75
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	74	73½	73⅝	15
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	87½	86⅞	87	3401½
Erie consol. 4s	84⅜	84½	84¾	82
Erie 1st 4s	74	73¾	74	31
FLINT & P.M. con. 5s	78	78	78	2
Flint & P. M. 6s	103½	103½	103½	5
Flint & P. M., P. H. 5s	46	46	46	2
Fla. E. C. 4½s	95	94½	95	53
Ft. Worth & D. C. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	6
Fre., Elk. & Mo. V. 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	1
GEN. ELEC. 3½s	81¾	81¾	81¾	4
Georgia Pacific 6s	126¾	126¾	126¾	1
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A.	107	107	107	2
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A, st.	107	107	107	6
Green Bay deb. 5s	14¼	14¼	14¼	10
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	92	92	92	3
Hous. & T. C. 1st 5s	106	106	106	4
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	71¾	69¾	71	83½
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	26½	20¾	26½	30
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1952	90¼	90	90¼	40
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	87	86⅝	87	11
Ill. Central ref. 4s	92	91¾	91¾	58
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	102⅜	101¾	102⅜	56
Ill. C., Louis. Div. 3½s	82	79	82	16
Illinois Steel 4½s	99⅜	98¾	99⅜	118
Indiana Steel 5s	104½	104¼	104⅜	35
Interborough R. T. 5s	98⅞	95¾	98¾	420
Interb.-Met. 4½s	73¼	72⅝	73¼	170
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	81¼	79¾	80⅝	301
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	100	99	100	13
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	97⅝	97¼	97¼	449
Int. Paper 6s	102	102	102	10
Int. Paper cv. 5s	99½	99	99	11
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	90	89	89	11
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	63⅜	63	63¼	77
JAMES FAIR & C. 4s	92½	92½	92½	2
KAN. & MICH. 2d 5s	87½	87½	87½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	9
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	78	77	77⅜	48
Kan. City So. 5s	90⅜	90½	90⅜	23
Kan. City. So. 3s	70½	69¾	70	55
Kan. City Term. 4s	88¼	88	88¼	71
Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s	63	62¼	63	15
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	1
Kings Co. El. L. & Power P. M. 6s	118	118	118	1
LACK. STEEL 5s	100¼	99¾	99¾	68
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950.	97¾	97	97¾	493
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¾	3
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Lake Shore 3½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96	95¾	95¾	31
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95½	95½	95½	3
L. Sh. 4s, 1931, reg.	95	95	95	36
L. Val. of Penn. 4s	91	91	91	1
L. Val. of N. Y. 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	16
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
Leh. Val. Tenn. 5s	112½	112½	112½	2
Lex. & Eastern 5s	102½	102⅜	102½	5
Lex. A. & F. Fy. 5s	100	100	100	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	127	127	127	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	102	102	61
Long Isl. Fy. 4½s	97	97	97	1
Long Isl. gen. 4s	90	89½	89¾	2
Long Isl. ref. 4s	90	90	90	½
Lorillard 7s	126½	126½	126¾	9
Lorillard 5s	102	101⅞	102	9
L. Gas & E. ref. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
L. & Nash. unif. 4s	95	94½	95	17
L. & Nash. gen. 6s	113	112¾	113	2
L. & N. N. S. & N. A. 5s, 1963	103½	103½	103¼	1
L. & N., So. M. jt. 4s	80½	80½	80½	10
L. & N. A. & C. 4s	89	89	89	1
L. & N., St. L. D. 3s	62	62	62	3
MANHAT. CON. 4s	92	92	92	1
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	89	88½	88½	25
Mil. Gas 4s	90½	90½	90¼	5
Mil., L. S. & W., Mich. Div. 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼	13
Mil. S. P. & N. W. 4s	93	92¾	92¾	7
M. & St. L. cons 5s	92	91	92	5
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	65	64	64¾	54
M. St. P. & S. M. con. 4s	94	93¾	94	68
Mo., Kan. & East. 5s	85	85	85	1
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 5s	64	61	64	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	77¾	77¼	77¾	26
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	50	49¾	50	108
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	53	53	53	33
Mo. K. & T. of T. 5s	72½	72¼	72½	2
Mo. K. & T. s. f. 4½s	42¼	42¼	42¼	2
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103	102¾	102¾	20
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	100	99¾	100	20
Mo. Pac. 5s, 20, guar. t. r. tri. sta.	93½	93	93¼	7
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	58	57¼	58	53
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r. sta.	58	58	58	1
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	58	58	58	16
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	87¼	87¼	87¼	11
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r., sta.	55	55	55	1
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	67¼	66¾	67¼	238
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	99	97½	99	45
M. P. 1st & r. 5s, '65, w. i.	94¼	94¼	94½	20
Mo. Pac. ref. 5s, '26, w. i.	93	93½	93¾	45
Mob. & Ohio n. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	3
M. & O., St. L. & C. ltd. 4s	83½	83½	83½	10
Mont. Power 5s	96⅝	96½	96¼	56½
Mont. Tramway 5s	96	96	96	1
Morris & Essex 3½s	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	1
NASH., C. & St. L. con. 5s	107	107	107	9
Nassau Electric 4s	77¼	74½	74½	15
National Tube 5s	102	101¾	101¾	74
New Or., Tenn. 4s	74	74	74	10
N. Y. Air Br. Co. 6s	105¼	104¾	105	45
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	92⅝	92⅝	92½	33
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	114⅝	113¾	114	634
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	84	83½	84	40
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	95⅝	95	95⅝	123
N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s, Series A	86½	86	86⅝	109
N. Y. Cent. Lake S. col. 3½s	78¾	78	78¾	17
N. Y. Cent. M. C. col. 3½s	78	78	78	4
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	12
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. deb. 4s	80	80	80	5
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	90½	90¼	90¼	26
N. Y. Dock 4s	72½	72½	72½	1½
N. Y. & E. 4th s. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
N. Y. C., E. L., H. & P. 4s	86¼	86	86	21
N. Y. C., E. L., H. & P. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	4
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 4s	73	72	73	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s, r.	112¼	112¼	112¼	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	81½	81¼	81¼	4
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	92	92	92	10
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	76	74⅝	76	31
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 4, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	6,473,152	172,127,877
Same period a year ago	4,716,803	146,858,535

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	100.20	97.40	100.20	80.91
Same period a year ago	93.51	89.77	94.18	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
99¾	Nov. 3	61¼	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	64¾	61¾	64¾	+ 3½	4,000
68	Nov. 3	45	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	98	97½	98	+ ½	300
154½	Jan. 3	132¾	Mar. 14	Adams Express	148	147	147½	+ ½	900
21¼	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	17½	16¼	17½	+ 1½	700
43	Apr. 28	30¾	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	85½	83½	85½	+ 1½	20,900
77	Nov. 3	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber	77	75½	77	+ 1½	5,400
26¼	Jan. 7	11¼	Aug. 30	Alaska Gold M.	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	— ⅛	3,000
10¼	Jan. 7	6¾	Oct. 9	Alaska J. Gold M. pf.	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	42,000
83½	Mar. 14	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	85	81½	82	+ 2	6,400
85	Nov. 3	70¼	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	86½	82	86½	+ 4½	12,200
86½	Nov. 1	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	102	102	102	+ 1	350
102	Sep. 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	44	44	44	+ 1	100
44	Oct. 28	38¼	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ 1¼	100
53	July 15	51½	Oct. 27	Am. Bank Note pf.	104	102	102¾	— ⅝	12,500
104½	Oct. 25	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅜	10
102	June 22	92	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	109	109	109		100
109⅝	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.			109		
190	Oct. 27	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	64¾	61¾	63½	+ ⅜	31,250
68¼	Sep. 29	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	113¾	111½	113½	+ 2⅛	1,100
115⅝	Sep. 30	103½	July 17	Am. Can pf.	71½	67	69½	— ⅝	45,300
78	Jan. 7	52	July 5	Am. Car & Fdy.	118½	118⅝	118⅝		400
119½	Mar. 11	115⅝	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.			46½		
				Am. Cities pf.			55	— ½	8,700
55	Sep. 26	35	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	57	55	101¾		
58¼	Oct. 23	50¼	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil			135½		
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.					14,700
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	16⅜	15	15	— 1¾	10,000
204½	Oct. 17	84	June 8	Am. Hide & Leather	70⅝	67	68	— 2	8,900
79½	Oct. 23	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	29¼	28	29	+ ⅞	49,000
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	27⅜	24½	27	+ ⅝	19,300
27¾	Nov. 2	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	59⅞	57	58⅝	+ 1½	2,900
100½	Oct. 18	38¾	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	92½	81	90¾	+ 8⅝	300
96	Oct. 28	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	106⅝	106¾	108½	+ 1½	24,750
92½	Nov. 3	99¼	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	10	9¾	9¾	+ ½	24,100
108¼	Nov. 3	85	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	48	47	47	+ ½	400
12¾	Oct. 19	3½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	113½	111	111½	+ ½	133,970
50	Oct. 23	31½	Sep. 20	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	117½	116¼	117⅝	+ ½	1,430
117	Sep. 25	88¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	100½	99½	99½	— ¾	3,336
117¾	Oct. 21	106½	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. pf. A	95⅝	92¼	92¼	— 3¾	90
100⅝	Oct. 30	91¾	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. B			144		
96	Oct. 28	84½	July 12	Am. Snuff			110		30,650
149¼	June 8	135	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff pf.	66⅜	61¼	64	+ 1⅜	16,800
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Steel Foundries	122⅜	120	120	— 2	200
60⅜	Oct. 2	44	Apr. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	122½	121½	121½	— 1½	127
125⅝	Oct. 25	105¾	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	65	65	65		3,250
123¼	Oct. 24	115½	May 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	133⅜	133	133		2,400
68	Feb. 14	80½	July 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	229⅞	225	229⅝	+ 4⅞	100
134½	Sep. 29	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tobacco	108	108	108	— 1	11,900
220⅞	Nov. 8	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tob. pf., new	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ⅛	100
113	Sep. 22	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Woolen	98¾	98¾	98¾		56,000
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen pf.	47½	44⅞	45⅞	— ⅝	59,800
102	Nov. 1	92	Jan. 10	Am. Writing P. pf.	53½	47¾	53½	+ 6½	15,600
52¼	Nov. 1	11	Jan. 10	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	6	5	6		209,700
97⅝	Apr. 10	29¾	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf.	99⅜	98¾	99⅜	+ 1¼	
87	Nov. 1	59¼	July 11	Anaconda Cop. M.	97⅛	93	97⅛		110
102	Sep. 23	77	Apr. 22	Assets Realization	21	21	21		
8	Jan. 4	2¼	Oct. 10	Assets Realization pf.			65		1,100
21	Oct. 31	21	Oct. 31	Asso. Dry Goods			68¼	— ⅝	17,200
65	Oct. 27	65	Oct. 27	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.	67½	66¼	66¾		900
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝		
108⅝	Oct. 5	100¾	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞		750
102	Feb. 23	98¾	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.			121¾	+ 1¼	2,050
12¾	Sep. 21	11⅝	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.	124⅜	121	124	+ 1¼	14,950
124¾	Nov. 1	106½	Sep. 19	Atl. Coast Line	110	104	106½	+ 2½	
110	Nov. 1	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	72½	68	70¾		
72½	Nov. 1	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.					
118⅜	Jan. 3	65¾	July 14	BALD. LOCO. WKS	85¼	82¼	85¾	+ 3¾	
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	106⅞	106	106⅝	+ ⅞	
96	Jan. 4	82¾	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	89	87½	88	— ⅞	
80	Jan. 15	72½	Aug. 30	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76	76	76	— 1½	
165¼	Oct. 3	151	Sep. 16	Barrett Co.	160⅝	157⅝	158	— 1½	
119¼	Nov. 3	117¼	Oct. 6	Barrett Co. pf.	119¾	119	119	— 1⅛	
3⅜	Jan. 3	1¾	June 27	Batopilas Mining††	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛	
678	Nov. 3	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	678	645	675	+ 25	
153	Oct. 23	126	July 21	Bethlehem Steel pf.	150	150	150		
45	Sep. 20	45	Sep. 20	Booth Fisheries			45		
				Booth Fish. 1st pf.	85	84	84	— 1½	
85¾	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.			133		1,000
132¼	Oct. 28	126	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Union Gas	73½	73	73½	+ 2	400
73¼	Nov. 4	50¾	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	101	99¾	101	+ 1	400
102	May 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	8½	8	8		
14	Jan. 12	6	July 31	Bruns. T. & R. Sec			114⅞	+ 4⅜	4,000
100	July 20	93	Feb. 3	Buff., R. & P.	85	79	83½		28
114⅝	Apr. 3	66	Aug. 16	Buff., R. & P. pf.	107	107	107		
87	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros.			112		
*100	Jan. 7	98	Jan. 7	Bush Terminal			23		56,800
121	Feb. 10	26	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	69¾	64⅝	68	+ 3½	
31	Jan. 11	60½	July 11	Butte & Superior††					1,900
105¼	Mar. 10								700
42¾	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛	
80¾	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	51¾	51	51	— 1	
59	Oct. 28	58¼	Jan. 17	Canada Southern			59		7,400
153¾	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	174¾	172¾	173⅝	— ⅞	100
99	May 13	82	Oct. 7	Case (J. I.) Th. M. pf	87¾	84¾	84⅞	+ 2¼	152,600
99¾	Nov. 3	40	Apr. 22	Central Leather	99½	94¼	95	— ½	70
116¼	Oct. 25	108¾	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	116	115	115		1,300
293	July 11	200	Jan. 10	Central of N. J.			140		140
140½	Sep. 11	90	Sep. 11	Cent. & S. S. Tel.	106	103¼	105		21,000
131	June 5	58	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	69⅝	68½	68½	— ⅝	8,110
71	Oct. 19	8	Feb. 22	Chesa. & Ohio	21	18½	19¾	+ ⅝	2,850
21	Nov. 3	8	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton	31	31	31		12,80
31	Nov. 3	18	Sep. 19	Chicago & Alton pf.	16	14	14	— 1½	31,500
16	Nov. 4	33	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	46⅜	45	45		5,250
47¼	Oct. 27	31	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	97½	94⅝	95	+ ⅛	
102¼	Jan. 5	91	Apr. 22	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	127	126⅝	126¾		
136¾	Jan. 3	124	Sep. 13	Chi., M. & Northwestern	129⅝	128¼	128¼		800
184½	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	175	175		
86¼	Oct. 30	15¼	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	36¼	32½	34	+ 1⅝	224,700
123	May 15	115¼	Sep.	Chi., St. P., M. & O.			118		
139	Aug. 28	131⅝	Apr. 12	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.			133		6,600
25⅝	Jan. 3	19¾	July 14	Chile Copper	23¼	22½	22½	— ⅝	111,500
64¼	Nov. 2	46¼	July 11	Chile Copper pf.	64¾	60¾	63¾	+ 2	
62⅜	Oct. 27	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	59½	59½	59½		500
66	June 14	70	Feb.	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	— 1¼	100
83	Oct. 19	83	Oct. 19	Cleveland & Pitts.			85		100
				Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ½	100
76	Jan. 17	63	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ½	17,500
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	55⅝	52	53¼	— ½	1,500
83¼	Sep. 30	38¼	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	36	35	36		
87	Oct. 27	24¾	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern			62	— 1	100
62	Oct. 7	46	Apr. 27	Col. & South. 1st pf.	51	51	51	+ 6	67,400
57¾	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	45¼	38½	45	+ ½	1,000
45¼	Nov. 4	30¼	Sep. 28	Col. Gas & Elec.	48	47	48	+ ½	7,800
82¾	Jan. 22	40¾	July 24	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	128¾	128¾	128¾	— ¾	2,267
126¼	Oct. 27	103¼	Mar. 18	Con. G., E. L. & P.	2¼	1¾	2	— ⅛	3,200
27¾	Oct. 27	1	Oct. 18	Con. G., E. L. & P. Bal. rts			188¾	+ 5¾	3,100
144¾	Jan. 8	130½	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	28½	22	24¾		35
28¼	Nov. 1	18	Aug. 24	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	100¼	100¼	100¾	+ ⅞	9,300
*100¼	Nov. 1	*100¼	Nov. 1	Consol. Coal	106¾	101¾	106¾		
111	Sep. 19	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can			113		
113	Oct. 21	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.			135½		75,150
58	Mar. 23	54	June 28	Continental Ins.	21¼	17½	19¾	+ 1¼	7,150
25¾	Jan. 14	13¼	Aug. 1	Corn Products Ref.	9¾	9¼	9¾		96
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 28	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	46	46	46		40
80	May 3	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.			34		
50	Feb. 1	6	Aug. 9	Cripple Creek Cent.			*24		309,900
*38	Jan. 31	32	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	96¾	89¾	92¼	+ 4½	900
98¼	Mar. 16	52¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel	122¼	120	122½	+ 4	200
123	Oct. 19	108¼	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	237	231	231		110
37¾	Sep. 28	152	Jan. 1	Cuban-Am. Sugar			70¾	— ¾	
110	June 8	104	Feb. 3	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	76¾	70¾	99		
76⅝	Oct. 30	52¼	Aug. 8	Cuba Cane Sugar	100	98¾			
100½	Oct. 28	93	July 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.					
96¼	June 8	85¼	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛	400
98¼	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	155	152	155	+ 3	700
240	Nov. 2	216	Apr. 19	Delaware & Hudson	240	235¾	240	+ 2	2,000
28¼	Oct. 25	8¾	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	21	21	21¼	+ 1	20,700
52¼	Oct. 25	15	Mar. 8	Denver & Rio Gr.	51	46	47½	+ 1	360
149	Nov. 3	131	Mar. 8	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	149	148¼	149		
				Den. & Detroit Gulson			117¾		500
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit & Mackinac			122	+ 8½	14,000
122	Oct. 31	102¾	Mar. 1	Detroit United Rys.	122	122	122		1,700
54½	Apr. 29	41	July 19	Diamond Match			45¾		3,450
24½	Feb. 8	22¾	Aug. 29	Distill. Sec. Corp'n	25	24½	24½	+ 1⅛	600
119¾	Sep. 18	85	Sep. 8	Dome Mines††	98¼	95	97½	+ 1⅝	1,500
7½	Nov. 4	4½	Mar. 23	Driggs-Seabury	7¼	6	7		
10	Jan. 18	10	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	15	13	14⅞	+ 2½	
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.			*80		
				Duluth Superior Tr.			100		
				Du Pont Powder pf.					
				EASTMAN KODAK	72	69¾	72	+ 8¾	32,600
72	Sep. 25	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	39½	38½	38⅝	— ⅝	3,550
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	54¼	53¼	53⅝	— ⅝	
56½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.			45		
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.			*62½		
				Erie & Pittsf					700
35	Jan. 7	12¾	July 18	FED. MIN. & SM.	44	40	43½	+ 2½	
57½	Jan. 7	35¼	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.			45	— 2	8,700
51½	Oct. 19	42½	Nov. 1	GASTON, W. & W.	47¾	42¾	45	— 2	175
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	General Chemical	329	329	329	+ 4	300
116¾	Nov. 1	118½	July 5	General Chemical pf.	116⅞	116	116⅜	+ ¾	15,100
187¼	Oct. 20	150	Apr. 22	Gen. Electric	184½	181	182	— ¼	500
850	Oct. 25	408	Apr. 24	General Motors	818	810	810	— 25	8,700
129½	Sep. 6	108	July 14	General Motors pf.	126¼	125	125	— 1½	19,980
80	Apr. 10	67⅜	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.)	73	71	71½	— 1½	100
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	114¼	114⅛	114⅛	— 1½	4,000
99	Feb. 10	80	July 12	Granby Consol.	93⅞	90	93¾	+ 1½	5,100
127¼	Jan. 3	88¾	June 26	Great Northern pf.	119¾	118	119	+ ½	28,000
50¾	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	45	42¾	43		4,100
85⅝	Mar. 9	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	52¼	51⅝	52¼	+ 1	2,100
96¾	Nov. 2	67	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf	98⅜	96	98	+ 1	200
101½	Mar. 9	72	May 4	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	101	101	101		800
98½	Sep. 15				96	93½	96	+ 1½	
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L. & P.			96		
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav. El. Ry., L. & P. pf.			100		100
198¾	July 24	170¾	July 18	Helme (G. W.) Co.			195		195
119	Mar. 8	117	Aug. 31	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.			117		
				Hocking Valley			117		
185½	Oct. 7	126½	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining			133½		
109¾	Oct. 5	99¾	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	108⅜	107⅞	108	— ¼	2,730
300	Apr. 11	250	Oct. 20	Ingersoll-Rand			250		
69¾	Sep. 28	42¾	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.	68½	66¼	67¼	— ¼	131,150
21¼	Jan. 3	15¾	July 29	Int. Con. Cor. v. t. c.	19¾	18⅝	19	+ ½	41,000
19	June 12	18¾	June 12	Interb. Cor., new			76		6,500
77¼	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con. Corp'n pf.	76½	74½	76		
20¼	Jan. 5	16¼	Aug. 12	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.			18½		
80¼	Jan. 24	75	Oct. 27	Int.-Met. pf.			76		80,100
29¾	Jan. 5	40	July 30	Int. Agricultural	28¼	19	22½	+ 3½	25,500
74	Jan. 24	88¼	July 14	Int. Agricultural pf.	61	60¾	61	+ ½	600
119¾	June 8	108¾	Mar. 1	Int. Harv., N. J.	118	116¾	117¾		100
114	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv. Corp'n	120	120	120		
102	Oct. 4	68¾	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.			78		
84¼	May 18	104¾	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	42¾	38¾	40¾	+ ¾	78,500
110	Oct. 4	74¾	Feb. 15	Int.-M. M. c. of dp.	120	111¾	111¾	+ 2¾	150,700
50¾	Sep. 27	39¾	Feb. 15	Int.-M. M. pf. c. of dp	51¾	50¾	50¾	+ ½	43,120
125⅝	Sep. 17	61¾	Mar. 1	Int. Nick. v. t. cfs.			56¼		
56¾	Sep. 23	38¾	Aug. 22	Int. Nick. pf. v. t. cfs			60¾		196,400
111¾	Feb. 22	105	Aug. 1	Int. Paper	66¾	54½	60¾	+ 1¾	41,900
65¾	Nov. 1	9¼	Mar. 1	Int. Paper pf.	107½	103	103¾	+ ¼	1,100
107¼	Oct. 31	42½	Feb. 1	Iowa Central	7¼	6⅞	7¼		
7¼	Nov. 1	5	July 3	Iowa Central pf.	9	9	9		1,300
10	May 15	9	May 10						200
98	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	91¼	89	91¼	+ 2¼	
113	Apr. 4	104	July 6	Jewel Tea pf.	110¼	110	110¼	+ 1¼	1,245
				K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	75¼	75	75¼	+ 1⅝	3,500
78¼	Nov. 3	60	Mar. 27	Kan. City Southern	29¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¾	1,100
32¼	Jan. 3	23½	Apr. 28	Kan. City South. pf.	61¾	60¾	61	+ ¼	150
64¾	Jan. 3	58	Aug. 18	Kayser (J.) & Co.	98	98	98		
100	June 20	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.			116		7,300
117	June 6	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	78¾	74¼	77⅝	+ 2½	100
85¾	Sep. 8	86	July 18	Kelly Spring Tire	99	96	96	+ 1½	93,680
101	Sep. 5	55¾	July 15	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	55½	53½	54		
53	Apr. 3	44¾	Aug. 2	Kennecott Copper			5		240
53¾	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.			29		
29	Mar. 27	20	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf			6		
130	Feb. 3	128¾	May 29	Kings Co. E. L. & P	127¾	127¾	127¾	— 1	
90¾	Nov. 2	84	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	90¾	88	89	— ¾	42,900

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*). †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. †††Par $10. ‡‡Par $5. §§Par $2.

100,000 shares
(without par value)

Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation

Guaranty Trust Company
Transfer Agent

The Chase National Bank
Registrar

After an examination of the properties and business of Transue & Williams Co., of Alliance, Ohio, and a report thereon by Julian Kennedy, an appraisal by The American Appraisal Co., and an audit by Messrs. Arthur Young & Co., an agreement has been made pursuant to which said property and business as a going concern is to be purchased and vested in a New York Corporation, to be named Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation with an authorized capital of 110,000 shares with no par value, of which 100,000 shares will be issued for said property and business plus $750,000 cash to be paid into the new company. The remaining authorized capital will be unissued for the present.

From the enclosed letter of Mr. O. F. Transue, Vice-President and General Manager of the old company and who is to be president of the new company, we summarize as follows:

(1) The new company has a forging capacity of 40,000 tons and a stamping capacity of 4,000 tons which represents probably the largest tonnage of drop forgings produced by a single plant in the industry. The company's plants are thoroughly modern and well equipped and have the advantage of splendid railroad and power facilities.

(2) Gross earnings have increased approximately 800% in the past six years and net earnings have increased 1,100%. Estimated net earnings for 1916, based on seven months' results, indicate earnings of at least $1,200,000 for the year, or approximately $12 per share on the stock to be outstanding.

(3) The business of this company has increased steadily regardless of fluctuations in the steel industry as a whole. For instance, during the last year of general depression in the steel industry, 1914, this company's sales actually increased 35% and net earnings increased 20%, due to the constantly increasing demand for its special products.

Based upon the cash purchase price actually to be paid for the entire property and assets of the old company as a going concern and including said additional cash working capital to be provided, the assets of the new company will be equivalent to approximately $37.50 per share, of which $16 per share or approximately $1,600,000 will be represented by net working capital.

All statements are believed to be accurate, having been obtained from official sources, but they are not guaranteed.

All legal matters pertaining to this issue are being passed upon by Messrs. Wing & Russell of New York City, Counsel for the Bankers, and by Messrs. Lynch, Day, Fimple & Lynch, of Canton, Ohio, Counsel for the old company.

ACTING AS SYNDICATE MANAGERS WE HAVE AGREED TO PURCHASE 70,000 SHARES OF THE ABOVE STOCK WHEN, AS AND IF ISSUED AND HAVING SOLD AT $45.50 PER SHARE ALL OF THE STOCK SO ACQUIRED BY US THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY.

Hornblower & Weeks
42 Broadway

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
14 Wall Street

Dominick & Dominick
115 Broadway

National Motor Car & Vehicle Corporation

(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York)

Makers of the "National Car"

Redmond & Co., New York
Transfer Agents

Guaranty Trust Co., of New York
Registrar

CAPITALIZATION

80,000 shares without par value

Public offering	53,000 shares
Ta

We Are Specialists In

North American Pulp & Paper

COMMON

Traded in on N. Y. Curb

Circular on Request

GWYNNE BROS

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

20 Bankers Trust
75 Childs (Rest.) Co. Com.
24 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
35 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
25 German American Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
100 Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
100 Meter National Salt
50 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100 Mathieson Alkali Com. & Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 National Fuel Gas
25 National Bank of Commerce
100 Nichols Copper Com.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Meter
50 Continental Insurance
50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Guaranty Trust
100 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 National Fuel Gas
100 Nichols Copper Com.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

We have good markets in Unlisted and Inactive Securities and respectfully invite inquiries.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Guaranty Trust Company

National Bank of Commerce

National Surety

Rights

Gilbert Eliott & Co.

Dealers in Bank Stocks

27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Eastern Steel

Guaranty Trust

Pere Marquette

Common, 1st & 2d Pfd

DAWSON, LYON & Co.

INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS

40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

BUY—SELL

HOUSTON OIL CO.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
SINCLAIR OIL & REF. CO.
TIDEWATER OIL CO.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.

Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Bank and Trust Co. Stocks

CLINTON GILBERT

2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Penn Seaboard Steel

Circular T-480 on Request

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.

20 Broad St. New York

Telephone 9140 Rector Cable "Orientmont."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx.-dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	26	26½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	83½	84½
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	154½	156
Do pf. ($50).	2,762,400	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	49½	51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	385	388
Do pf.	14,238,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	111½	112½
Am. P. & L.	8,203,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	75	76
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	84	85
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,895,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	42	46
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	74	76
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9¼
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	68	69
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	25
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102½
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '39	1,850,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	86	90
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	..
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & r.f.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	68	73
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '31.	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R. L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88½	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39..	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39.....	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	100½
Buff. Gen. E. Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	111	114
Buf. & N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'45	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Buf. & N.F.E. L. & P.5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '37..	2,300,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Do db.5s,'28	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Buf. Tr.5s,'48	673,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	90
Capital Tr..	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	89	90
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47.....	6,000,000	2½	S	Oct 1, 16	83¼	84
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106	107
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	97½	90½
Do 5s, '99....	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	47	50
Do 5s, 1923...					97	98
Cities Service	17,215,350	¾	M	Oct 1, 16	103	105
Do pf.	31,168,428	½	M	Oct 1, 16	313¾	315
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,490,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101½
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	101½	102¾
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	29	31
Do 6s, '53..	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	..
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	92	95
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	80	90
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	61	63
Cs. E. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	84	85
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	92	92½
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	73	..
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 6s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	102¾
Cr'f'n St. Ry. 1st 5s, '33..	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	99	102
Eliz. & Tren. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	90½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	.....	23½	..
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	35	..
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	90	94
Do M.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	97	100
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	18	19
G. & E., Bergen Co.	.....	..	..	.....	56½	58
Do 5s, '49...	1,486,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	91
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46..	20,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Do deb. 6s..	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	90	91
Harwood El. 5s, '39....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Hoboken Ferry 5s, 1946 ..	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925....	2,089,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Inter. Trac.... Do pf. 7s..	.....	..	..	.....	99	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts...	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	50	52
J.C.H. & P. 4s, '49....	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	62	64
Joplin & Pitt. 1st 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	77½	78
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s, '23..	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
K.C.Home T. K. C. Lt. & P. 5s '44..	.....	..	..	.....	92	93
Do 2d 6s, '44.	.....	..	..	.....	102	103
K. C. P. & L. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	97	98
K. City Rys.. Do pf.	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '41..	.....	..	..	.....	69	73
Do 2d 6s....	.....	..	..	.....	22	26
Do 2d 5s....	.....	..	..	.....	68	72
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96¾	97¼
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	98
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20.	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	81	85
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102¾	..
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25..	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	100
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1923....	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	104½	..
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Aug 15,16	90	92
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	86	91
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26.....	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	90	..
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	95	98
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	73	75
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	83¼	85½
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '40...	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	79	80
N.Y. West'n LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	99¼	..
N. Falls Pwr.	.....	..	..	.....	81	82
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932....	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct., 1916	164	167
Do rf. 6s, '52	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	102	102½
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s, '36.	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106½	107
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49..	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86	88
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24..	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Do 5s, '28...	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.....	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	101½	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Asked.
N. O L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	58	61
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	104½	106
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	100	101
Do 1st ref.5s	.....	..	S	A. & O.	97	98
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C.B.R. & B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	98
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95½
Ozark P. & W	1,500,000	..	..	.....	44	47
Pac. G. & E.	32,906,800	½	..	Jul 25, 16	59	59¾
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 15,16	91	91½
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44....	800,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929 ..	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105½
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	102
P.G. El.4s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101½
Rep. R. & L. Do pf.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	51	51½
Riverside Tr. Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 14, 16	77½	78
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100⅛	101½
Rut. R. L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78	85
St.J.(Mo.) R., L. H. & P. 5s, '37.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Sal. Rly. Pr. 5s, '52	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Scn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.....	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22..	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.....	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '33..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s, '37	4,457,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14.	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92½
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Aug 15,16	92	93½
Do pf.	10,400,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	106	108
Do gen.5s,'39	12,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	15¾	16
Do pf. ($50).	11,784,050	1	Q	Sep 15, 16	43	43½
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	84	89
Sup.W.,L.& P. Do pf.	500,000	1	Q	.....	50	60
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	75	85
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & D.	88½	89½
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33.....	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	12¾	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	52½	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.....	2,186,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	..
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	84
U. L. & Rys.	6,881,568	..	..	.....	51	52
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	80	81
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	.....	..	..	.....	32½	33
Do 4s, 1949..	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	84⅝	85
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	65	67
Utica. & M. V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash., B. & A. 5s, '41..	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	85
Wash.R. & E. Do pf.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	81½	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	8,800,000	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 16	81¾	82
Western Pwr	11,943,000	2	S	J. & J.	81½	82½
Do 6% cm.pf	14,670,000	..	..	.....	18½	18¾
W.St.G. & E. Do pf.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	70	70¾
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	93
Wis. Ed'n Co	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Do db. 6s,'24	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	53½	55
	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	96½	97½

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	464	480
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	475	477
Broadway Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	145	150
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	600	..
Central	3,000,000	$36 3½	Q	July 1, 16	785	795
Columbia	2,000,000	$7	Q	Sep 30, 16	625	..
Commercial..	500,000	$4	..	Jan. 1916	100	..
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 16	293	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	494	500
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)..	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1625	1640
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 16	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	230	240
Fulton	500,000	$7	S	July 3, 16	275	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	$5	Q	Sep 30, 16	457	460
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 16	630	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	139	142
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	110	117
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	150	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	420	425
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 16	606	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10, 16	975	995
People's Tr..	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	..
Q. Co. Jama..	600,000	..	..	.....	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 16	400	405
Transatlantic	.....	..	..	.....	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	415	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1010	..
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	440	445

*2% extra. ‡Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$3,000,000	1¼	Q	Sep 30, 16	150	158
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	S	Aug 15, 16	280	303
City & of N. Y.	580,000	2	S	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Contin't'l ($25)	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July 5, 16	$57	$60
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	355	..
Frank'n F. I.	.....	..	..	.....	..	84
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer ..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	570	580
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 16	345	353
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	165	172
Home Fire...	6,000,000	12	S	July 1, 16	498	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	164	..
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30, 16	108	112
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	297	298
N. Surety rts	.....	..	..	.....	36	36½
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	93	100
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 7, 16	350	375
No. River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jul 10, 16	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	5	S	Jul 15, 16	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Weste'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	670	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	175

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 4, 1916. Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	244
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Bank of Cuba	.....	..	..	.....	185	190
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	160	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 16	400	430
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	.....	130	155
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	115
Chase Nat'l..		5	Q	Oct 2, 16	370	376
Ch.-P. N....	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	220	224
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 16	395	398
Clt's C. Nat..	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	185
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	540	545
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	6	S	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	181
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	338	340
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	68	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	120
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	160	180
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat....	250,000	8	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct 2, 16	995	1005
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	..	185
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	148	..
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	390	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	430	450
Gotham Nat..	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	648	652
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	385	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	608	..
Irving Nat...	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	195	..
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	850	950
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	330	337
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	260	265
Mech., B'k'n.	.....	..	..	.....	136	300
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Aug 8, 16	293	300
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	300	..
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	285	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	187
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	350	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	390	400
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	750	..
Pacific ($50)..	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	225	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	510	..
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	420	435
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	385	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	105	115
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat..	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	150	154
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	500	575
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39.....	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105½	107
Do '54..	6,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	95
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Do 5s, '65...	.....	..	..	.....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Day Gas 5s..	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Ess. & H. G.	.....	..	..	.....	134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	132	..
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	108	108¾
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	95
Newark Gas..	.....	..	..	.....	96½	96¾
Do 5s, '48

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Muncie, Ind., Water 5s, 1939
Steuben. & Wheeling Trac. 5s
Yonkers National Bank Stock

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Missouri Pacific Col. 5s 1917

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Demand.		
Oct. 30	$4.75½	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝
Oct. 31	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Nov. 1	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Nov. 2	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Nov. 3	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
Nov. 4	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.75⅝
	Cables.		
Oct. 30	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅜	$4.76⅜
Oct. 31	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Nov. 1	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Nov. 2	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Nov. 3	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Nov. 4	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅜
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	$4.75½		$4.76⅜
Low	4.75⅝		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.65¼		4.65⅞
Low	4.62¼		4.62½
Year's range to date—			
High	4.78		4.78⅞
Low	4.73⅛		4.74½
Same period last year—			
High	4.85½		4.85¾
Low	4.50		4.51

PARIS.

	Demand.		Cables.	
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 30	5.84⅛	5.84⅝	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83½
Oct. 31	5.84⅛	5.84⅝	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	5.83½
Nov. 1	5.84¼	5.84⅛	5.83¾	5.83½	5.83¾
Nov. 2	5.84¼	5.84⅛	5.83¾	5.83½	5.83⅝
Nov. 3	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅝	5.83½	5.83⅝
Nov. 4	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.83⅝	5.83½	5.83⅝
Week's range—	Demand.			Cables.	
High	5.84¼			5.83¾	
Low	5.84⅛			5.83⅝	
Same week last year—					
High	5.94¼			5.93¼	
Low	5.96			5.96⅛	

	Austria.		Greece.	
	Dem.	Cab's.	Dem.	Cab's.
Oct. 30	11.92	11.94	19.48	19.53
Oct. 31	11.88	11.90	19.48	19.53
Nov. 1	11.88	11.89	19.48	19.53
Nov. 2	11.88	11.89	19.48	19.53
Nov. 3	11.88	11.89	19.48	19.53
Nov. 4	11.88	11.89	19.48	19.53

RUSSIA.

	Demand.	Cables.
Oct. 30	30.80	30.85
Oct. 31	30.55	30.60
Nov. 1	30.55	30.60
Nov. 2	30.55	30.60
Nov. 3	30.50	30.60
Nov. 4	30.50	30.60

BERLIN.

	High.	Demand. Low.	Last.
Oct. 30	70.31⅛	70.31⅛	70.31⅜
Oct. 31	70.31⅛	70.31⅛	70.31⅛
Nov. 1	70.18⅝	70.18⅝	70.18⅝
Nov. 2	70.12½	70.12½	70.12½
Nov. 3	70.18⅝	70.18⅝	70.18⅝
Nov. 4	70.12½	70.12½	70.12½
		Cables.	
	High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 30	70.37½	70.37½	70.37½
Oct. 31	70.37½	70.37⅝	70.37⅝
Nov. 1	70.25	70.25	70.25
Nov. 2	70.18⅝	70.18⅝	70.18⅝
Nov. 3	70.25	70.25	70.25
Nov. 4	70.18⅝	70.18⅝	70.18⅝
Week's range—		Demand.	Cables.
High		70.31¼	70.37½
Low		70.12½	70.18⅝
Same week last year—			
High		81.56⅛	81.81⅜
Low		81.37½	81.43⅜

	Switzerland.		Holland.		Italy.	
	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.	Dem.	Cables.
Oct. 30	5.26¼	5.26¼	41.06¼	41.12½	6.65⅝	6.66
Oct. 31	5.25	5.24½	40.87½	40.93⅝	6.70⅝	6.70
Nov. 1	5.20⅜	5.24¼	40.93¾	41.00	6.63⅝	6.65⅝
Nov. 2	5.24	5.23	41.00	41.00¾	6.70⅝	6.70
Nov. 3	5.23	5.22	41.00	41.06¾	6.71¼	6.70⅝
Nov. 4	5.22¼	5.21¼	40.93⅝	41.00	6.71	6.70½

Foreign Governments

The attractiveness of this class of bonds is fully outlined in a special analysis just issued to our subscribers.

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To the Holders of First Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds of ROCK ISLAND, ARKANSAS & LOUISIANA RAILROAD COMPANY:

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company is lessee of the line of railroad and is the owner of the entire capital stock of Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad Company and has unconditionally guaranteed the payment of the principal and interest of the above-mentioned First Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company is in receivership and proceedings have been instituted by holders of its First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds seeking the foreclosure of the Mortgage or Deed of Trust securing same, which if successful may seriously impair the value of the guaranty above mentioned.

In view of the foregoing, and of the status of the affairs of The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company it is deemed imperative that the holders of First Mortgage 4½% Golds Bonds of Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana Railroad Company should unite for the protection of their interests. The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for that purpose under the terms of a Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the Depositary.

Holders of bonds are invited to deposit same forthwith in negotiable form (and, if coupon bonds, bearing the March 1, 1917, and all subsequent coupons), with the Depositary, **Title Guarantee and Trust Company**, 176 Broadway, New York.

For such deposit temporary transferable Certificates of Deposit, exchangeable for engraved Certificates, will be issued by the Depositary and application will be made in due course for the listing of the engraved Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated, New York, November 1, 1916.

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel.
C. C. HARMSTAD, Secretary, 176 Broadway, New York City.

HENRY RUHLENDER, Chairman,
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ELECTION & STOCKS

To Professional Wall Street:

With the Rostrum, the Street and the Press charged to suffocation with hot air, with the Nation's atmosphere glutinous with buncombe, with "Wilson's a trickster," "Hughes a sneak" the only slogans, with Teddy shadow-shuddering the voters, and with Georgie Perkins red-herring-tailing the sun, moon and stars into get-to-cover-quick Jack-o'-lanterns, it is up to someone to flag the Street's running wild mental motor to the fact that day after tomorrow Horse Sense, Common and Preferred, will be up over par again. So here goes:

It matters not who wins, Wilson or Hughes.

In past elections the little people of Stockdom have had no show. Only market makers knew before Election what Stockgambledom was going to do after Election. The hopper was rigged to a harvest slant. If Election was to be "good," they set the nets three weeks before Election; if "bad," their traps two months before.

But this 1916 Election—well, it is ordained that this war election year is for the lambs.

All of which is prelude to this advice bit:

Buy them all day long today in chunks limited only by your margin. Don't dilly-dally about what you will buy or what you will pay. Buy anything, but buy today, for the day after tomorrow will be too late.

If Hughes wins, they will open 10 to 20 points up and mount: Steel 140, Union Pacific 160, Anaconda 110, Reading 130.

If Wilson is elected, they will lull for a day or two and then climb.

For weeks I have been importuned for an opinion of the Wilson-Hughes chances. Beyond answering, "It is sad that the American people have not the privilege to make the election unanimous by sending the world's greatest public man back to the White House," I have been mum. But I hasten to register my unqualified opinion of the Election's effect on prices.

Never before in the history of stocks has there been like opportunity for everyone to get a hunk of the good things OUT THERE—the good things awaiting only the closing of the ballot boxes tomorrow.

THOMAS W. LAWSON

Boston, November 6, 1916.

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Fisk Rubber Com. & 1st Pfd.
Lincoln Tel. & Tel.
Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Pfd.
Mutual Film Com. & Pfd.
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Com. & Pf.
Wilson Co. Com. & Pfd.
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New York
STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916
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NET SURPLUS
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ASSETS
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The undersigned, Trustee under the First 5% Mortgage of the above Company holds the sum of $22,293.74, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said Mortgage. Sealed offers of bonds to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon, on Nov. 20th, 1916.

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By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

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By this time, there is no argument about the superior merits of amortized mortgages as investments. Investors generally realize that a loan on real estate should be paid off in installments, so that depreciation of the building may be taken care of, and the equity protecting the mortgage not only be maintained, but be actually increased.

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AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of American Smelters Securities Company, issued and outstanding under a Trust Agreement dated February 1, 1911, between American Smelters Securities Company and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that American Smelters Securities Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement above referred to, has elected to redeem and pay, on the first day of February, 1917, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Number 54 Wall Street, New York City, at the rate of Five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of Five hundred dollars ($500) face value, and at the rate of One thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of One thousand dollars ($1,000) face value, all of its Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under the above-mentioned Trust Agreement and outstanding on said February 1st, 1917.

On said first day of February, 1917, there will become and be due and payable at the said office of Central Trust Company of New York the principal of all of such bonds, together with the premium of five per cent. thereof and the interest accrued to such date, and from and after the said date interest on said bonds will cease.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of a Conversion Agreement between American Smelting & Refining Company and Central Trust Company of New York, dated February 1st, 1911, convert all said bonds into common stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company on or before the thirtieth day prior to the first of February, 1917, at the rate of Five hundred dollars ($500) par value of said stock for each Five-hundred-dollar bond and One thousand dollars ($1,000) par value of said stock for each One-thousand-dollar ($1,000) bond, in the manner provided in said Conversion Agreement.

October 30th, 1916.

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY.
By DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President.

AN ORDINANCE CALLING IN FOR REDEMPTION

Bonds of the City of San Antonio

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio:

WHEREAS bonds of said City are outstanding as follows:

Issue.	Purpose.	Amount.	To Be Paid.
Aug. 1, 1887	Public Impts. &c.	150,000.00	Feb. 1, 1917.
July 1, 1889	Public Impts.	50,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917.
July 1, 1889	Street Impts.	225,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917.
July 1, 1889	Sidewalk Impts.	10,000.00	Jan. 1, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Constr. Bridges	100,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Property Condemned	75,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Sidewalk Impts.	10,000.00	Mar. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Street Impts.	50,000.00	Sept. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	Elec. Fire Alarm	12,000.00	Sept. 15, 1917.
Sept. 15, 1890	School Bldgs.	41,000.00	Sept. 15, 1917.

Said bonds being payable in thirty (30) years, and redeemable at the option of said City after twenty (20) years; and being in denominations of One Thousand Dollars each, bearing five (5) per cent. interest, excepting Public Improvements issue of 1889 which are for Five Hundred Dollars each and bear six (6) per cent. interest; and

WHEREAS said City now desires to exercise its option and redeem all of said bonds; Now Therefore

The City of San Antonio hereby calls in said bonds for redemption, and all holders thereof are hereby notified to present the same for final payment of all principal and interest due thereon, on the dates "To Be Paid" above set forth, either at the Treasury of said City or at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, of New York City, which is hereby designated as the New York Fiscal Agency of said City of San Antonio for the payment of said bonds as herein provided; and from and after the respective dates herein above fixed for the redemption of said bonds, said City shall not be chargeable with or pay any interest on said bonds. And the City Clerk is hereby directed to cause the publication of this ordinance without certificate three times each in two newspapers in New York City, one in Chicago and one in San Antonio, and all holders of such bonds are hereby required to take notice hereof.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 30th day of October, A. D. 1916.

ATTEST:
FRED FRIES, City Clerk. CLINTON G. BROWN, Mayor.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and authorizing the following matters: (1) The purchase by and conveyance to the company of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Saline Valley Railway Company, and of all or any part of the railroad, franchises and properties of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company (of Indiana), and (2) such other matters and things as may be incident to or necessary or appropriate to be done in connection with such transactions.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING PLANT, Office Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 o'clock A. M., November 8, 1916, for installing steam heating plant in warehouse, Governors Island, N. Y. Further information upon application.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the undersigned, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 2:30 P. M., November 16, 1916, and then opened for overhauling the ferryboat "Ellis Island." For specifications apply to Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., November 15, 1916, for eight Bell Buoys. Information upon application to the above office.

REORGANIZATION OF

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, of Bankers Trust Company, of Guaranty Trust Company of New York and of Mississippi Valley Trust Company, for the following Bonds, Notes, Trust Certificates and Stock deposited under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915, for the Reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Southwestern Division First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Central Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Northwestern Division First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co.:
Trust Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1887.
Trust Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1880.
Missouri and Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Wichita and Western Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company Guaranteed Four Per Cent. Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Mu kogee City Bridge Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Chester, Perryville and Ste. Genevieve Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pomiroy Railroad Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Quanah, Acme and Pacific Railway Co.:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.:
First Preferred Stock.
Second Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.

It is expected that the bonds and stock (trust certificates) of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company, the New Company organized under the laws of Missouri to carry out the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement, and the Purchase Warrants and Fully Paid Subscription Certificates, provided for by the Plan, will be ready for delivery to the holders of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit on November 8, 1916.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Stock bearing notation of election to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan are hereby required to make payment of such entire purchase price, to wit: the sum of $45 (and accrued interest amounting to 88 cents) for each share of stock represented by their certificates of deposit, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on November 8, 1916, and against such payment and the surrender of such certificates of deposit in negotiable form, will be entitled to receive the Fully Paid Subscription Certificates and the proportionate part of the stock of the re-capitalized New Mexico and Arizona Land Company which the holders of such certificates of deposit are entitled to receive under the Plan. **Failure to make such payment on November 8, 1916 will forfeit all rights of the holders of such certificates of deposit** to purchase bonds and stock (trust certificates) and all rights of purchase under the Plan, as well as the deposited stock represented by such certificates of deposit, and will terminate all rights of the holders of such certificates of deposit, and such certificates of deposit will become void.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for stock not bearing notation of election to prepay the entire purchase price of the new securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan must surrender their Certificates of Deposit in negotiable form at the office of **Guaranty Trust Company of New York**, 140 Broadway, New York City, on or after November 8, 1916, and on such surrender will be entitled to receive the Purchase Warrants and the proportionate part of the stock of the recapitalized New Mexico and Arizona Land Company to which they are entitled under the Plan.

Holders of other of the above-mentioned certificates of deposit must, on or after November 8, 1916, surrender their certificates of deposit in negotiable form,

if for **Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds,** to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City;

if for **General Lien 15-20 Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds,** to BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall Street, New York City;

if for **any other of the above-mentioned Bonds and Trust Certificates,** to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Securities delivered will be in temporary form exchangeable for definite securities when prepared.

Dated, New York, October 25, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. SPEYER & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company

Under the Plan and Agreement dated November 1, 1915.

The net income of the Receivers of the railroads and property of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, having been sufficient to pay in full the interest from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, on both the Adjustment Mortgage Bonds and the Income Mortgage Bonds of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company to be issued in the reorganization bonds of said issues deliverable under the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement to holders of Certificates of Deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds and General Lien Mortgage Bonds of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, will carry coupons for fixed interest for the fiscal year ended June 30 1916, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, November 1 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. SPEYER & CO.
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF

Continental Coal Company

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Coupon Gold Bonds

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated July 10, 1915, between the holders of the above described bonds and Charles H. Sabin, Richard H. Higgins and Asa S. Wing, Committee:

Referring to the above mentioned Deposit Agreement, the undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has approved and adopted a Plan of Reorganization and has filed copies thereof with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office No. 140 Broadway, New York City, which may be had upon application.

Any holders of Certificates of Deposit at any time prior to November 13th, 1916, if not approving said plan, may file notice of dissent and pay their pro rata share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, up to the date of said filing, which expenses and compensation shall not, for this purpose, aggregate more than 3 per cent. of the face of the bonds, as provided by the Deposit Agreement. Upon the above payment, any bonds covered by such notice of dissent and payment shall be excluded from Participation in the Plan, though retained by the Committee for the other purposes of their deposit, including the enforcement of the guaranties.

Any holders of certificates who shall not so dissent and pay, shall be deemed to have approved and assented to said plan and sale.

Any of the bondholders who have not already deposited their bonds may participate in the said plan by depositing their bonds with the said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, depositaries, on or before November 9th, 1916.

ROBERT H. COX, Secretary.
ARTHUR B. HATCHER, Assistant Secretary.
140 Broadway, New York.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.
140 Broadway, New York.
STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Counsel.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman.
ASA S. WING,
RICHARD H. HIGGINS,
COMMITTEE.

Texas and Pacific Railway Company

Second Mortgage Income Bonds

Receivers of the above named Railway Company have been appointed and it is announced that a Readjustment Plan will shortly be promulgated which affects the above described bonds.

It is therefore imperative in order that the undersigned Committee may properly and effectively protect the rights of the holders of such of said Second Mortgage Income Bonds as are not owned by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, but are independently held, that same be deposited immediately with The New York Trust Company as Depositary under a Deposit Agreement dated February 7, 1916.

The Committee has extended the time within which it will receive bonds to November 8, 1916, after which date no bonds will be accepted without penalty, unless the Committee deems itself warranted in waiving the same.

Holders of bonds should understand that the Committee is under no obligation of any kind to those who fail to deposit their bonds under said Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Depositary.

Bonds should be deposited in negotiable form with all unpaid coupons appertaining thereto and appropriate Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor.

Dated: New York, October 30, 1916.

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel.
HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary, 20 Broad Street, New York.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Chairman.
OWEN F. ROBERTS,
EDWARD SCHAYER,
Committee.

GERMANY NEEDS MACHINES.

Replenishing Her Exhausted Supply In Preparation for Peace.

Interesting notes on several phases of German industry are contained in reports from the American Association of Commerce and Trade, which have just reached here from Berlin.

The German machine industry, it is asserted, is now in the process of a general readjustment back to the production of implements of peace times as well as war. The fact that for two years many of the machine-producing factories have been concentrating on implements of war, in order to save themselves from stagnation, has caused the supply of machines for all other purposes to decrease. "And," the report continues, "since competition of normal times has practically ceased, the demand for machines for peace production has steadily increased.

"This is the case, for instance, with agricultural implements, manufacturers not being able at the present time to satisfy the demand, and works furnishing equipments and supplies to mining, steel, and iron concerns are occupied to full capacity and hardly equal to the task of filling orders. The result, therefore, is a period of replenishment and renovation of such overworked equipment that has now set in and which is limited only by the long deliveries required.

"It will be a tremendous undertaking after the war to replace the wornout machine equipment of German factories, a work that will require several years to accomplish."

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions Six Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	133,300	210,842	327,550	$403,000
Tuesday	113,096	167,523	359,255	383,000
Wednesday	102,240	225,988	641,720	320,000
Thursday	142,752	195,608	690,911	388,000
Friday	100,992	273,076	683,135	313,000
Saturday	59,680	119,271	362,840	64,000
Total	720,860	1,194,898	3,074,419	$1,985,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
85,400	*Aetna Expl.	11⅜	9¼	10⅜	— ⅛
3,900	Am. Sum.Tob.	25⅜	24	25¼	— ⅛
25,420	*Am. Writ. P.	6⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
800	Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	20	19	20	..
400	Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord. B.	20	19¼	19¼	..
1,400	*Butler Chem.	4¼	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
4,850	*Butterw. Jud.	75⅞	74½	75	— ½
1,850	*Cal. Pck.Crp.	37⅛	36	36	— 2
5,200	*Cal. Shipb..	20	15	19¼	+ 3⅜
1,150	Carbon Steel.	125	115	116½	+23½
100	Carb. St. pf..	80	80	80	—14
4,250	*Car Lgt.& P.	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅛
11,850	Carwen Steel.	14	11⅜	14	+ 2
1,573	Central Fdry.	18	16	17½	— ½
1,330	Cent. Fdry. pf.	34½	32	33	— 2
610	Chalm. Mtrs..	36	35	35	..
17,700	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am..	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅜
6,800	C.I.Co.of A.pf.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5,800	Chev. Motor..	193	186	190	+ 1
1,700	Corp R. & H.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	..
800	Electric Gen.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3,050	*Emer. Motor.	4	2	2½	..
4,850	Emer. Phono..	12¼	10½	12¼	+ 1⅜
2,350	EngerMot.Car.	8	7⅜	7⅜	..
200	Fisher Body...	39½	38	38	..
100	G. A. Tank C.	60	60	60	— 1
1,800	*Gen. Mot.w.i.	168	161	165	— 3
1,400	*G.Mot.pf.w.i.	95¼	94½	95	..
300	G.A.& P.T. pf.	102½	102½	102½	..
2,132	Guan. Sugar..	79⅝	77	77⅜	..
1,050	Hall Sig. pf.	24	20	23	..
3,900	*Hart Bell Co..	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
1,610	H. & B. Car.	42	41	41½	— ½
4,150	Kelly Sugar.	61	56	58	..
455	Holl. Sug. pf.	98⅜	98	98	— ⅛
300	Hutch.Sug.P.	28	28	28	— ½
25	Hupp M. Car.	5⅛	5	5⅛	..
29,645	*Imp Car. Ch.	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
400	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp...	22¼	22¼	22½	..
4,840	Intercon. Rub.	15⅞	14½	15¾	— ⅛
12,640	*Jop. O. Sp., new	47	40	45	..
2,600	Kaith. Br. pf.	11	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
1,500	Key. T. & R..	16½	15½	15½	— ½
10	Loft's, Inc....	107	107	107	+ 2
12,400	*Lake Tor. Bt.	14½	10½	11	— 1⅛
5,100	*Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf..	13⅝	12¼	13	+ 1¼
2,900	Man. El. Sup., w.	39¾	39¼	39½	— ⅛
11,400	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs....	75	62	66	— 1
2,400	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. ctfs.	99⅜	96	98	+ 1
1,800	Manhattan Tr.	1	⅞	1	..
36,550	Maxim Mun...	7⅜	6½	7⅜	+ ⅛
200	McCrory St..	44½	44	44½	..

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	McCrory St.pf.	95	94	95	..
1,180	Marconi of A.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
1,100	*Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅛
54,300	*Midvale St...	69⅜	68⅛	68⅜	— ¼
2,700	*Mitchell M., (when rtsd).	65¼	64	64½	— ⅜
9,200	*Nat. Auto...	44	42	42⅜	..
34,200	*N. Y. C. rts.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
300	N. Y. Transp. & Paper	16	16	16	+ ½
9,600	*Pugh St., w.i.	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
3,600	*Pull. Vent....	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
1,300	*Pull. V. pf..	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	..
25	Poole Engine.	112	112	112	..
1,400	Seaboard St. & Man. ...	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ¾
1,060	Smith & T. Transp. pf..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2,520	A. A. Smith Corp.	45	42¾	43½	..
2,515	A. A. Smith Corp. pf..	98	96½	97½	..
2,700	Spicer	48	47¼	47½	..
1,100	*Spicer M. ...	104	102	102	— 2
110	Springf. Body Co. pf. ...	128	125	125	— 4
4,175	*Steel Alloys.	3⅝	2⅞	3⅜	..
100	Standard Mtrs	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	— ⅛
715	Springf. Body.	103⅜	96	90	+ 6
500	St. L. R. M. & Pac. ..	32	30	31	..
6,100	*St. Jos. Lead	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
33,600	Submar. Boat. v. t. ctfs....	44½	42	43¾	+ 1¼
627	Todd Shipyds.	82½	81½	82½	— ½
21,700	Transue.Wms. Steel Forg.	46½	44	45¼	— 1¼
2,000	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	2¼	2	2¼	..
25,900	U. S. Sc. Co.	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
25,900	*U. S. Tanga.	30	28	29	— 3
25,400	*Un. Motors..	66	62	64¾	+ 1⅝
10,625	*U. A. S. C....	50	47	48¾	— 1⅛
14,500	Un. Profit S.	1¼	1	1⅛	..
1,550	*U. S. L. & H.	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	..
975	*Western Pac.	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
790	*West. P. pf..	49	47	49	..
4,280	World Film C. v. t. ctfs...	1¼	1	1¼	— ⅛
1,100	W. & L. E. pf.	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
1,900	W. & L. E. pf.	51	49	50	..
4,000	Wilson P., w.i	60⅛	58⅜	59	..
18,400	*W.-M. A. Co.	24¼	23	23⅝	— ⅛
1,100	*Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4	4¼	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

73	Illinois P. L.	222	219	222	+ 1
702	Ohio Oil Co.	370	340	370	+ 5
211	Prairie O.& G.	500	495	495	+ 6
50	Prairie P. L.	294	292	294	+ 2
80	S. Oil Co., Ind.	815	805	805	+20
248	S. Oil of N. J.	604	595	604	+ 4
55	S. Oil of N. Y.	240	238	240	..
18	S. Oil of Ohio.	430	430	430	..
17	Vacuum Oil	302	298	298	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

800	*Alberta Pet., Ltd., (a pr.)	69	67	69	+ 2
3,825	*Bar. O. & G.	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	..
11,550	*Cos., (O. R.).	18⅞	17⅛	18	+ ⅜
21,850	*Cos. O. & G..	15	14¾	14¾	+ 1
3,300	*C. O. & G.pf.	5	4⅝	5	..
146,900	*Fed. Oil..	4⅞	2⅝	3½	+ 1
26,300	*Gen. R. & P.	2	1⅞	2	..
2,200	*Houston Oil..	20⅞	19	20⅜	— 1⅛
2,300	Inter. Petrol..	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
5,200	Ken.Oil,(a pr.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
5,200	Metro. Petrol.	13½	11	11¼	— 2
22,000	*Midwest Oil	43	41	42	..
100	Mus. O. & R..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
1,900	*N.Y.-Okla. Oil..	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
7,800	Nat. Explora.	1	½	¾	+ ⅛
66,200	*Okla. Oil..	11	9½	10⅛	..
13,400	*Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅝	⅞	..
50,100	Okm. P. & R.	11⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
38	Pan-A. Pet.pf.	97½	97½	97½	..
14,800	Ryan O. & G.	69	67	68	+ 3
31,800	Seq. Oil & R.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
15,200	*Sinclair Oil..	55	54	54½	+ ½
2,500	Savoy Oil.....	13½	12½	13	..
2,750	Sapulpa	10	9½	10	— ⅛
100	Tex. Mex. Pet..	½	½	½	..
15,860	So. Oil Trans.	8⅝	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
20,800	*Un. West. Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
40,600	†Utah Pet. Co., (a prospect).	53	42	51	+ 9
291,000	Vac. Gas & O.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
11,100	*Vent. Cen. O.	11½	10¼	10¾	..
146,200	*Victoria Oil..	2⅜	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
900	Way. Oil & G.	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	..
252,000	*West End Oil & Gas..	60	30	52	..
1,400	W.E.O.& G.pf.	1	⅞	1	..

MINING STOCKS

11,400	†Ala.-Br. Co. Met. (pros.)	½	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
50,800	†Alaska M. C.	86	84	85	..
16,100	†Alaska-V.	47	43	46	..
9,800	Ark. Arizona.	¼	¼	¼	..
34,300	*Ariz. Chlor.	46	39	46	+ 2
7,050	*Ariz. Copp....	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
7,500	*Atlanta	10	9	10	..
36,500	Big Jim.....	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
27,600	B. Ledge C.C.	7½	6¾	7⅛	..
132,000	Bisbee Copper	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	..
2,700	Big Four	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,500	Bos. & Ariz.	10	10	10	..
54,000	Bos. & Mont.	86	72	82	+ 6
39,500	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	14	8⅝	13½	+ 4⅛
40,500	Butte Detroit.	1¼	91	90	+ 1
1,100	*Calaveras C.	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
15,600	†Caledonia	51	40	44	— 6
15,700	†Cal. & Tread.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	..
1,000	Cashboy	6½	5½	6½	..
74,400	*Cal. & Jer...	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
16,000	Can. Copper..	2¼	1⅝	2	..
27,100	C. de P. Cop.	45⅜	29⅛	44¾	+ 4⅝
2,600	Con. Cop. M..	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	..
38,000	*Con. H'stead.	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	..
210,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	3	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
26,000	Con. New. Ut.	¾	⅜	⅜	..
700	Crown Res...	47	47	47	..
100	Crystal Cop..	1	1	1	..
23,050	Cres. Con. G.	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
4,325	Dar. L. & S. M. & D....	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
13,375	Dund.-Ariz. C. (a prospect).	2¼	1¾	2	— ⅜
500	Davis-Daly..	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
7,000	Dome Ext...	31	30	31	..
1,000	Emma Cons.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
14,995	*Emma Cop..	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15,510	First Nat C.	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ⅜
200	†Fortuna Ind. (a prospect).	22	22	22	— 1
3,500	Gold Merger..	7½	7	7	..
9,400	†Gold. Con....	55	55	55	..
33,700	†Gr. Can. G..	14	10	14	+ 2
211,300	*G'monster M.	6⅝	4	5¾	+ 1¾
10,200	*Gr. Ft. G. M.	70	53	70	+10
128,000	*Gr. Mogul Copper	75	47	69	+27
12,200	Hecla Min....	8¼	7	7⅞	— ⅛
1,000	Howe Sound..	6	5½	6	..
34,300	*Indep. Ld..	12	10	10	— 3
35,700	Inspir. Needles C. A. prod.	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
1,000	*Int. Mines.	10	10	10	..
1,150	*Iron Blossom	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
3,700	Jer. V. (a pr.)	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3,000	J. Vic. Exp. (a prospect)..	2⅜	1¾	2	— ⅜
4,525	†Jim Butler..	95	87	87	..
9,500	†Jumbo Ext...	35	32	32	— 4
146,200	Louis. Con...	72	40	70	+21
4,400	Loma Prieta..	1	1	1	..
8,000	Kewanus	11½	10	10¾	..
47,100	Magma Cop...	52⅜	41½	49¾	+ 3
4,000	*Marsh Min.	10	9	9	— 1
15,805	Maryw. G. M.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
200	Mines of Am..	2	2	2	..
18,700	Mason Valley.	7⅛	5½	6⅞	+ 1⅜
200	McIntyre	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
6,400	*McKin.-Dar..	58	54	56	— 4
4,800	*Mojave Tung.	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3,100	†Mont. G. M.	90	83	85	— 5
3,125	Monitor Silver.	2	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
87,200	†Mont. Lode.	39	36	37½	— ½
44,500	†Newray M..	95	74	93	+18
500	N. Utah Bing.	1	1	1	..
2,000	N. Y. & H. R.	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
4,500	Niplss. M. Co.	8⅝	8¼	8¼	..
3,200	O. K. (a prospect.)	16	15	16	+ 1
41,140	†Old E. L....	42	35	40	..
20,800	Ohio Cop.....	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
4,000	Ohio Cop., n.	1¼	¾	1⅛	..
3,000	†Oro	4	3½	3½	— ⅛
4,700	†Peerless J..	77	75	77	..
47,000	†P.-J. Cop. (a pros.)	2¼	2	2¼	..
13,000	†Perc. C. Cop.	64	55	59	— 5
40,500	†P. M. & Mill.	⅝	⅜	⅜	..
31,800	*Ray Her. M.	4¼	3	4	..
254,900	*Rex Con. M.	45	29½	40	+10
32,200	*Rex Mines.	61	57	59	+ 1
4,100	*Sac. Val. C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,000	†San Toy.....	18	17½	17½	..
36,700	†Santa Rita D.	2	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
32,420	*Silver Pick.	25	13	24	+ 5
6,200	St. Nich.	½	⅜	⅜	..
4,900	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	..
21,700	*Suc. Minng.	37	34	37	+ 1
30,300	*Sup. & Bost.	9	6	7¾	+ 1⅛
120,200	†Sup. Min.(p.)	72	29	56	+21
189,200	T. Burns G.pf.	86	74	84	..
350	*Ton. Belm'nt	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2,200	Ton. Cop. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6,850	Tono. Exten..	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
675	Tono. Mining.	6	5½	5⅞	..
2,176	United East'n	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
38,000	*U. S. C. M.	11	9	10¾	+ 1
23,800	*Un. Verde E.	41⅛	39	39¾	+ 1⅛
6,150	Unity Gold M.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
2,300	†W. E. Cons.	72	69	71	— 2
34,500	Wh. Caps Mn.	41	38	41	+ ⅛
43,000	*Wh. Cr. Cop.	1	⅞	⅞	..
5,800	*Wh. K. C.pf.	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
745	*Wh. Oaks M.	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
2,800	*Yusc. Cons..	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
13,700	Yerr. Mt. Cop.	22	20	21	..

BONDS

$45,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	70	53	69	+13
134,000	*Cosden & Co. new 6s	105	103	105	+ 1⅜
155,000	*Cosden 1st 6s	106¼	103½	105½	+ 2⅛
80,000	Cerro de P...	124	121	122¼	..
182,000	*Mid. Steel 5s	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ⅛
117,000	Russian Govt. 6½s, w. i...	100⅝	100	100⅜	+ ⅛
900,000	*Sinc'r Oil 6s.	101	99½	100¾	+ 1⅛
11,008	Vict. Oil 6s...	108	104	108	+ 2
366,000	Western Pac. new 5s	87¼	86¾	87¼	+ 1

*Unlisted. †$50 cents per share.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, INC.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN MARINE EQUIPMENT GOLD BONDS, SERIES A, UNDER MORTGAGE TO BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, DATED JANUARY 1, 1916.

Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000,) face value of above bonds, due January 1, 1917, numbered 51 to 100 inclusive, will be paid at par principal and accrued interest, on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City.

Pursuant to Article Third of said mortgage, notice is hereby given that this Company has elected to redeem and pay off on January 1, 1917, all of above bonds of later maturity dates and then remaining outstanding, to-wit: Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($900,000,) face value, bonds numbered 101 to 1,000 inclusive. Said bonds will become due and payable on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the agency of the Company for that purpose, at the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to January 1, 1917, and a premium of five per cent. (5%) of such face amount.

All bonds will cease to bear interest after January 1, 1917.

Temporary certificates should be accompanied by Income Tax certificates.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, Inc.,

By J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 50-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF BUSH TERMINAL BUILDINGS COMPANY, Due, April 1st, 1960.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Eighty-eight thousand nine hundred fifty-three dollars forty-seven cents ($88,953.47) in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously. Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before December 6th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on December 7th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved to decline tendered to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.

Dated, New York, November 3d, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY

New York, October 23, 1916.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WESTERN GAS COMPANY:—

You are hereby notified that a Special Meeting of Stockholders of the WESTERN GAS COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms Nos. 1,752 to 1,763, at No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of November, 1916, at Eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or convenient in connection with the proposal to dissolve the corporation, and any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

The foregoing Special Meeting is to be held in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company at a meeting of the said Board held on the 26d day of October, 1916.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 165 Broadway, New York,
October 2nd, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected and three Inspectors of Election. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, October 7th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon and will be reopened on Thursday, November 9th, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

The Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company, Ltd.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 2,300 Eighth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Thursday, November 16th, at 3 P. M.

SUMNER W. WHITE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

COSDEN & CO.,
Tulsa, Okla., Nov. 3, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 5% on the stock of the company, payable on the 23d day of November, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1916. Stock books will be closed at the close of business on November 15, 1916, until the opening of business November 24, 1916.

E. F. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

124TH CASH DIVIDEND.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) in cash, payable December 1, 1916, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Thursday, November 9, 1916.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

Chicago, October 18, 1916.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York City.

The regular quarterly dividend (15th Quarter) of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record November 15th, 1916.

F. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses, bring samples; look this week, 9 to 10, 4 to 6. 30 West 32d St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on dresses, immediate delivery. Call Room 303, 22 East 21st.

LACE.—Open for large quantity of silk radium lace at a close-out price. Joseph Rothbarbt Co., 141 West 21st St.

MADRAS.—White cordod; can use any quality. L. Leff, 46 White St., City.

Matelasse wanted in quantities. Cloak Department Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th St.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for poplins. X 304 Times Annex.

SERGES, half wool; will exchange brown, Copenhagen green, for navy. Spring 6106.

SILK of cotton, or silk and cotton mixtures, suitable for ladies' motor caps, either regular or jobs; full information and samples. C 100 Times.

SKIRTS.—I will design good style skirts; piece-goods. D 147 Times.

SUITS—S. Solomon, 470 4th Ave., is looking at Spring lines of suits, coats, and dresses for his jobbing trade. Call with samples all week.

SUITS—Looking at Spring line better grade; 7th floor. 11 West 25th St.

THIBETS wanted. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th. Madison Square 2815.

VELOURS, F. & H. or Botany, all colors, except blue and black; spot cash. Madison Square 6948. Theodore Weiss, 25 West 27th.

VELVETEENS wanted; cheap qualities, black and colors, for cash. D 44 Times.

WAISTS.—Jobber placing orders on waists, immediate delivery. Call Room 303, 22 East 21st.

WORK SHIRTS.—Jobber can use large quantity at $1.75 to $3.50 per dozen. Hornik-Weil Co., Charlestop, S. C.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ASTRACHANS, velveteens, matalams, Persians, quilted linings. Farr, 9e11, George.

BEAVER STRIPS, Chases and Blumenthal strips, for immediate delivery. Gramercy 3050.

BROADCLOTHS.—Botany 315, all colors; Forstmann-Huffman Columbias in navy and black. Golostein & Newburger, 257 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH, all qualities and all shades, for immediate delivery. Gramercy 3048.

BROADCLOTH.—Plum, burgundy, brown botanys, to sell. Phone Farragut 488.

CHINCHILLA.—All makes chinchilla for sale cheap. S. Miller & Son, 127 West 26th.

COATS—5,000 plush and velour coats for immediate delivery. Silk plush coats, nutria trimmings, collars, cuffs, and bottom, 45 in. long, $10 net; other attractive values. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Bolivia broadcloth, velour mixtures, plushes, and Velour de Nords on the racks for your selection. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Girls' intermediate and children's coats on hand for immediate delivery; made in various materials, from $3 up. D. Strauss, 51 East 8th.

COATS.—1,000 stunning fur trimmed plush and velour coats; better grades; ready for delivery; prices below all others. Myers, 135 West 26th.

COATS.—Infants' and children's coats; pile fabrics, wool velours, mixtures; immediate delivery. J. and E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS, C. R. No. 1,314, Bolivia or wool velour; large Kit Cooney collar and cuffs, half Sol satin lined, $13.75. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, $3.75 up, all lined; beaver trimmed, $9; positively unmatchable values; immediate delivery. Eliner Co., 49-51 West 24th.

COATS.—2,000 infants' and children's Fall coats; latest styles in desirable materials, to close out. Stern-Miller Co., 19 West 36th.

COATS.—Broadcloth and wool velours; all shades; immediate delivery; from $8.75 up. M. Kannanack, 34 West 17th.

COATS.—American velour, plush and fur trimmed, &c., to close out at $7.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, $8.50 to $13.00. Immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Pile fabrics and wool velours, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Special values plush coats, also sample lines children's coats to close out. Shoninger-Heinsheimer Mfg. Co., 35 W. 31st.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Plush, bollvia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS.—Salts, esquimette, plush coats; $3 cheaper than elsewhere. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Infants', children's; mixtures, corduroy, metalam, and plush; cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Mufflouin and other fur trimmed, esquimette, plush; ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Uralamb, metalam, long plush coats; regular and stouts. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Caracul, mohair, thibet, mixtures, sport coats, chinchillas; ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Over 3,000 on the racks for immediate delivery; all wanted fabrics and colors. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, the kind you want, for immediate delivery, at your prices. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 22d.

COATS.—An early morning call assures a better selection. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Wool velours, broadcloths, plushes; latest styles; lowest prices; immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 22d.

COATS.—C. R. No. 1,313, Bolivia or wool velour, large real collar, half Sol satin lined, $13.75. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS.—Snappy, stylish coats, velours, Bolivias, and plushes, for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st St.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Specializing; $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Bernstein Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS, plus, good value, for immediate delivery; also cloth. 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Esquimette plush coats; sell best; we have them. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; snappy broadcloths, velours. Morris-Miller, 15 W. 24th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; preference to resident buyers. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, plush; better prices; resident buyers. National Coat,

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. — Pressure has increased and is now much above the normal throughout the region east of the Mississippi River, while low pressure prevails over the Plains States and off the North Pacific Coast. This pressure distribution has resulted in abnormally warm weather over the Plains States, the Gulf States, and the great central valley. Cool weather west of the Rocky Mountains and moderate temperatures throughout the Eastern States. There has been rains in Southern New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and west of the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather prevailed in other districts. In the region east of the Mississippi River the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday, except that it will be unsettled in the region of the Great Lakes. The temperature will rise Monday in the upper lake region, Monday and Tuesday in the lower lake region and Upper Ohio Valley, and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday.—North Atlantic, moderate, variable winds, with generally fair weather; Middle Atlantic, moderate fresh north to east and overcast weather; East Gulf and South Atlantic, moderate northeast and east, with fair weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday overcast and warmer.

Northern New England, Eastern New York—Monday fair; Tuesday partly overcast and warmer.

Southern New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	43	54	4 P. M.	45	46
6 A. M.	41	54	6 P. M.	44	45
9 A. M.	46	50	9 P. M.	41	45
12 M.	50	50	11 P. M.	41	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 51; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 10:30 A. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 7 P. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.33 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
2:30	505 E. 135 St.; Mary Kirk	Slight
2:40	422 E. 169 St.; Margaret Whelen	Slight
2:55	2,429 3 Av.; Nora Kelly	Slight
10:50	21 E. 110 St.; Samuel Scaeffer	Slight
11:45	832 E. 69 St.; Mr. Fleding	Slight
P. M.		
2:50	40 E. 86 St.; Samuel Landen	Slight
2:50	69 W. 68 St.; F. W. Hotchkiss	Slight
3:45	155 St. at Amst. Av.; 3 Av R. R.	Slight
4:35	1,446 B'way, Raymond Gertner	Slight
5:25	509 W. 36 St.; Carey Printing Co.	Slight
6:50	651 Bergen Av.; John Rening	Slight
7:10	3,413 3 Av.; James Frank	Slight
7:50	500 W. 112 St.; M. Wedenschlag	Slight
8:30	240 W. 14 St., (banner.) Rep. Club	$100
8:55	105 Eldridge St.; T. Azitsky & Sons	Slight
9:00	501 W. 152 St.; T. J. Meehan	None

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARTIN J. CONDON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,931.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, at Office, will sell on Monday, November 6th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to over one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of stock, including stock of Cimeter Publishing Co., Mohave & Milltown Ry. Co., Round Mountain Sphinx Mining Co., Taylor-Trotwood Publishing Co., Virginia Etna Springs Co., San Cristobel Mining Co., Tennessee & California Gold Mining Co., Nevada Gold Trail Mining Co., Picacho Mining Co. of Arizona, Northern Gold Mining Co., Mohave Gold Mining Co., Gran Bretana Mining Co., Veta Colorado Mining & Smelter Co. Also promissory notes, miscellaneous papers and the following bonds: One bond of the Agaricus Tobacco Company for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars, maturing 1944, coupons attached, bearing 6% interest; first mortgage bond of the Manor Club for One Hundred ($100) Dollars, bearing 4% interest; two bonds of the Wyanet Country Club for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars each, bearing 5% interest.

Dated New York City, Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

PAYSON MERRILL, Trustee.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 William Street, New York.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday overcast and warmer.

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5:25	509 W. 36 St.; Carey Printing Co.	Slight
6:50	651 Bergen Av.; John Rening	Slight
7:10	3,413 3 Av.; James Frank	Slight
7:50	500 W. 112 St.; M. Wedenschlag	Slight
8:30	240 W. 14 St., (banner.) Rep. Club	$100
8:55	105 Eldridge St.; T. Azitsky & Sons	Slight
9:00	501 W. 152 St.; T. J. Meehan	None

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARTIN J. CONDON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,931.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, at Office, will sell on Monday, November 6th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to over one hundred thousand (100,000) shares of stock, including stock of Cimeter Publishing Co., Mohave & Milltown Ry. Co., Round Mountain Sphinx Mining Co., Taylor-Trotwood Publishing Co., Virginia Etna Springs Co., San Cristobel Mining Co., Tennessee & California Gold Mining Co., Nevada Gold Trail Mining Co., Picacho Mining Co. of Arizona, Northern Gold Mining Co., Mohave Gold Mining Co., Gran Bretana Mining Co., Veta Colorado Mining & Smelter Co. Also promissory notes, miscellaneous papers and the following bonds: One bond of the Agaricus Tobacco Company for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars, maturing 1944, coupons attached, bearing 6% interest; first mortgage bond of the Manor Club for One Hundred ($100) Dollars, bearing 4% interest; two bonds of the Wyanet Country Club for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars each, bearing 5% interest.

Dated New York City, Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

PAYSON MERRILL, Trustee.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 William Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX E. ROSEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 252 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of confectionery, candies, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, fixtures, etc.

HARRY J. LEFFERTS, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. CUMMINS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,929.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 6th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to about forty thousand (40,000) shares of stock, including 10,000 shares of the Cooperative Association of America, Hermitage Theatre, Veta Colorado Mining & Smelter Co., Neal Ogilvie Co., Southern Stamping & Manufacturing Co. of Nashville, Standard Printing Co. of Nashville, Nashville Carbon & Oil Co., Mecklenberg Real Estate Co., Enterprise Soap Works, Cassety Oil Co., Cummins-Bennett Co., Continental Baking Powder Co., "The Dunham," Tenn. Packing & Y. Co., pfd., Van Norden Trust Co., also numerous promissory notes, and miscellaneous papers.

Dated New York City, Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

THOMAS D. HEWITT, Trustee.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. MOORE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,930.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 6th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to about fifty thousand (50,000) shares of stock, including two hundred and ten (210) shares of capital stock of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc.; one (1) share of common, two (2) shares of preferred of the Field Club of Greenwich, Inc.; stock of Cerro Colorado Mines Co., Midway Union Oil Co., Subscribers Corporation, Taylor-Creek Ditch Co.; also numerous promissory notes and miscellaneous papers.

Dated New York City, Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

ALFRED C. COXE, Jr., Trustee.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 William Street, New York. N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BLACK AND WHITE STAMP COMPANY, alleged Bankrupt.—Chas Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, November 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,257 Third Avenue, and immediately thereafter at 195 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, such as china closets, chairs, lamps, dressers, chiffoniers, pictures, blankets, cut glass, china and glassware, show cases, safe, fixtures, etc.

GEORGE FEINBERG, Receiver.

SAMUEL J. JOSEPH, Attorney for Receiver 154 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX E. ROSEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 252 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of confectionery, candies, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, fixtures, etc.

HARRY J. LEFFERTS, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. CUMMINS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,929.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 6th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to about forty thousand (40,000) shares of stock, including 10,000 shares of the Cooperative Association of America, Hermitage Theatre, Veta Colorado Mining & Smelter Co., Neal Ogilvie Co., Southern Stamping & Manufacturing Co. of Nashville, Standard Printing Co. of Nashville, Nashville Carbon & Oil Co., Mecklenberg Real Estate Co., Enterprise Soap Works, Cassety Oil Co., Cummins-Bennett Co., Continental Baking Powder Co., "The Dunham," Tenn. Packing & Y. Co., pfd., Van Norden Trust Co., also numerous promissory notes, and miscellaneous papers.

Dated New York City, Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

THOMAS D. HEWITT, Trustee.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. MOORE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 14,930.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 6th, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named bankrupt, consisting of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to about fifty thousand (50,000) shares of stock, including two hundred and ten (210) shares of capital stock of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc.; one (1) share of common, two (2) shares of preferred of the Field Club of Greenwich, Inc.; stock of Cerro Colorado Mines Co., Midway Union Oil Co., Subscribers Corporation, Taylor-Creek Ditch Co.; also numerous promissory notes and miscellaneous papers.

Dated New York City, Thursday, October 26th, 1916.

ALFRED C. COXE, Jr., Trustee.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

PARSONS, CLOSSON & McILVAINE, Attorneys for Trustee, 52 William Street, New York. N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BLACK AND WHITE STAMP COMPANY, alleged Bankrupt.—Chas Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, November 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,257 Third Avenue, and immediately thereafter at 195 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, such as china closets, chairs, lamps, dressers, chiffoniers, pictures, blankets, cut glass, china and glassware, show cases, safe, fixtures, etc.

GEORGE FEINBERG, Receiver.

SAMUEL J. JOSEPH, Attorney for Receiver 154 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX E. ROSEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 252 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of confectionery, candies, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, fixtures, etc.

HARRY J. LEFFERTS, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST J. WEIL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at Lenox Garage, 112 E. 75th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of one Ford Auto Delivery Wagon.

EDWIN H. UPDIKE, Receiver.

LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREIDBERG & JOFFE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 6, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, fixtures, &c.

JAMES G. GRAHAM, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ATTENTION TO AUTOMOBILE BUYERS.

WILLYS KNIGHT, late 1916, special limousine, run less than 1,000 miles; reasonable offer accepted.

MERCER 1915 touring, equipped with wire wheels; excellent condition; make offer.

PIERCE, 1914, 6-48, 7 passenger, run less than 8,000 miles; reasonable offer accepted.

CADILLAC, 8-7 passenger, fine condition.

STUTZ, 1915 bearcat, excellent condition; make offer.

PACKARD 3-48, 7 passenger; reasonable offer accepted.

MITCHELL, 1916; run less than 3,500 miles; like new; price $975.

PAIGE DETROIT 1915 touring, price $450.

MARMON limousine, electric starter, with extra touring body; price $475.

WINTON limousine, fine condition, price $675.

PACKARD 1912 30 touring, 7 passenger; price $900.

Several other cars at bargain prices.

WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

CADILLAC, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916, COUPELET.
CHANDLER, 1916, LIMOUSINE.
MARMON, 1916, CLUBSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
HUDSON, 1916, 6-40 SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1915, 6-40 LIMOUSINE.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, 4-PASS. ROAD.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 8D FL.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916, equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers, brand new shoes and brand new slip covers; finest job in New York City; bargain. D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1914 touring car; excellent condition; fully equipped; many extras; price $650. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1916 eight-cylinder, 7 passenger touring car, only run 6,000 miles, at a great bargain. S. H. Spear, 139 W. 19th St., City.

CHALMERS coupe, 1915 6-cylinder model; original paint; like new; condition perfect; cost $2,140; sell $775. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FORD 1915 touring, Winter and Summer tops; newly painted; excellent condition; $300. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE.

1916, five-passenger touring car, overhauled and guaranteed; this car is in perfect shape and a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 50th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE,

1915, five-passenger with year 'round top; overhauled and guaranteed; this car has all the advantages of a limousine. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 50th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE.

Slightly used as a demonstrator; for sale with new car guarantee; call or phone for demonstration; this is a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 50th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE,

1916, five-passenger touring car, overhauled and guaranteed; this car is in perfect shape and a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 50th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE,

1915, five-passenger with year round top; overhauled and guaranteed; this car has all the advantages of a limousine. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 50th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE SEDAN,

1916, used only a short time; overhauled and guaranteed. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 50th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE 1916 touring car, slightly used; original paint; many extras; condition guaranteed. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 touring car; painted gray, satin finish; guaranteed condition; sell reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1914 touring car; run 6,000 miles; guaranteed condition; sell reasonable. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

JEFFREY-CHESTERFIELD,

1916, five-passenger touring car; this car is in wonderful condition and is fully equipped in every way with bumper, spot light, motometer, non-skid tires all around; non-glaring headlights; car is like new. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 50th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car; excellent condition, including paint; special bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1914, "38" touring car; has new set of tires, runs fine and looks like a brand new car; price, $1,000. Can be seen at 2 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD twin six "135" 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles. 1322 Columbus.

RENAULT—For sale, Renault 7-passenger landaulet; new tires, electric light; sacrifice; $425. Louis, 331 West 49th St.

REO, 1916; practically new; six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring; absolutely mechanically perfect; all necessary equipment, electric self-starter, lights, one-man top, many extras. Mrs. Shall, (car.) 150 West 55th.

STUDEBAKER Series "17" touring car; original paint; perfect condition; sell reasonable. DIUGUID BROS., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH,

1915, four-cylinder runabout, with slip covers; this car is in perfect condition. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 226 West 50th St., New York City. Phone Circle 1616.

STUTZ, 1917, ROADSTER; BRAND NEW NOV. 1; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, FORDS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL CARS TO HIRE BY HOUR, DAY, WEEK, MONTH, YEAR. S. & S. AUTO RENTING CO., 438 WEST 18TH ST. PHONE 2198 CHELSEA.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 23,726.

In the matter of REGINALD BARRETT and KYRLE C. BARRETT, individually and as members of the firm of BARRETT BROTHERS, and the firm of BARRETT BROTHERS, Alleged Bankrupts.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the annexed petition of Herman B. Goodstein, verified the 3rd day of November, 1916, that a petition was filed in this office on the 11th day of October, 1916, praying that the above named Reginald Barrett and Kyrle C. Barrett, individually and as members of the firm of Barrett Brothers, be adjudged bankrupts and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupts was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same and that neither of the said alleged bankrupts is now within this district so that personal service may be made upon them or either of them, and that diligent efforts have been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupts and each of them and that they are not nor is either of them within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is

Now on motion of Herman B. Goodstein, attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered, that said alleged bankrupts and each of them plead, answer or demur on or before the 23rd day of November, 1916, to the petition filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 11th day of October, 1916, and in case of the failure of either of them or either of them to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in the New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 6th day of November, 1916, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupts and to each of them at their last known place of business, 22 Thomas Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the day of the first publication.

Dated, New York, November 4th, 1916.

J. M. MAYER, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TALKING DOLL & NOVELTY CO., INC., Bankrupt. In the matter of TALKING TOYS CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Take notice that pursuant to the order entered herein in the office of the Clerk of this Court; dated the 31st day of October, 1916, the assets of the above named bankrupts will be offered for sale by the Receiver on open competitive bids at the place of business of said bankrupts, No. 243 West 17th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Said assets will be sold in bulk and in lots, to be designated by the Receiver.

The said property may be inspected at the premises of the bankrupts, to wit No. 243 West 17th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on or after the 13th day of November, 1916.

For terms of sale and a description of the property to be sold, application may be made to Messrs. Weil & Purvin, attorneys for the Receiver, at their offices, No. 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on and after November 10th, 1916.

ALFRED S. COXE, Jr., Receiver,
15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy, 23,225.

Notice is given that EUGENE F. LAMBERT, trading as Leader Importation Co., Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
234 Broadway, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Hire.

A Packard Six Limousine for hire; hour, day, week, or month; reasonable rates. J. Kramer, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 1478.

HUDSON 6-cylinder limousine; owner drives; reasonable; monthly rates; beautiful car. O'Neill, Circle 1512.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD and Pierce Arrow Limousines, elegant condition; monthly, yearly contracts. Murphy, 992 Murray Hill.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars; Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year.
GOLDI AUTO SERVICE,
128 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousine, 7 pass., $300 monthly; chauffeurs in livery. Circle 447.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED limousine landaulette, model 1915-1916; good condition, first class make; must be real bargain; no dealers. X 215 Times Annex.

Will buy up-to-date limousine, foreign or domestic; must be in best condition. Apply Room 301, 111 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explaining WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome home of six rooms and bath, water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms, and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. Home, box 141 Times Downtown.

Beautiful Lots at Little Neck.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths, 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$24 monthly buys beautiful furnished water front bungalow; elegant view of water from all sides, and from private water entrance; 5 good-sized rooms and bath; porch is wide and entire length of house; owner cannot occupy, and can be sold with or without furnishings; a small cash payment will be accepted from reliable party; only 40 minutes out; house less than six months old; genuine bargain to interested party. B, Altman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in Al style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in and flowers; nice location, not far from water, schools, and trolley; $300 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.

BIG BARGAIN.

Eight bungalows on three lots at Rockaway Beach, Seaside Station; furnished; half block from ocean; brings $1,900 rent; will sell for $15,000 cash. Mary L. Kane, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. Room 1,025.

$10 a month buys fine, well located chicken farm; just the place for party to make a nice living; within easy distance of city; good house and enough land for poultry and vegetables. Further information, write Farm, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground near station and trolley, stores, and churches, $675 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. B. Stere, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$204 yearly, payable $17 monthly, and a small cash payment down buys family of 4 rooms and bath bungalow, easy distance to city, plenty of ground. Kelso, Box 140 Times Downtown.

Beautiful waterfront bungalow on plot 40x100; all modern improvements; also several waterfront lots; bargains; no brokers. Address K. A., 184 Times.

Five lots at Rockaway Beach, facing ocean, including riparian rights, $800 each; easy terms. Max L. Kane, 51 Chambers, N. Y. Room 1,025.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, offers at about 50% of former prices choice home sites at SUMMERS GRANTWOOD, LEONIA, RIDGEFIELD, and TEANECK, New Jersey. Also a number of two-family workingmen's homes at Hudson Heights, New Jersey. These prices are designed to attract bargain hunters by those who have inspected the prope ties. All within a five-cent-fare zone. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. For further information address Dept. 11, Capitol Building, Supt. Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Large factory, good brick buildings, 30,000 sq. ft. floor space, two elevators, steam heat, double floors, up-to-date office and showroom, basement high, with cement floor; buildings very substantial; plenty of light, and suitable for light or heavy work. For particulars address C. HILL & CO., 860 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

"HOW TO KNOW THE FARM TO BUY." This booklet, containing valuable pointers on what to look out for when buying a farm, will be mailed free to you on request. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
for Eastern property, 9-room modern house, Oakland, Cal.; excellent condition. W. R. B., 1,232 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, choicest residential section of West Bronx; 10 large rooms, 2 baths, laundry, and private garage; can be seen by appointment. 2,611 Sedgwick Av., or Peters, 1,044 Tremont Av., West Farms.

City—Furnished.

95TH ST., W. 'WEST.—Elegant home, furnished; electricity; hardwood floors; rent reasonable.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

PARTICULARS wanted of small, well-furnished house or apartment, which can be leased for 5 months, from Dec. 1. Freyer, Murray Hill 4520.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

AEOLIAN HALL,
33 WEST 42D ST.

Office to sublet, about 550 square feet; immediate possession; rent $60 per month. Apply, agent of building.

At Grand Central Station.—Convenient office, with light and service, to sublet. Harvey Deschere, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

23D ST., 110 EAST, near 4th Av.—Offices and salesrooms, in modern building; reasonable rent. Apply at the premises.

Physician's office, formerly occupied by doctor with excellent following, 343 West 46th St.

Office or desk room, telephone, stenographic service; opposite Grand Central, Room 203, 51 East 42d.

Desk space ten dollars month. Room 707 Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

PRIVATE OFFICE, desk room, with service. Suite 807, 51 East 42d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Factory wanted to rent; Brooklyn, Jersey City, or Hoboken; 10,000 square feet on ground floor or two floors; light and heat. J 17 Times.

LOFT.—Wanted, 12,000 square foot loft or over, above 27th St. Apply Philip Brous Company, 144 West 27th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Newly decorated private house, 3-room apartment; bath; will divide.

STUDIO for rent; very large and light room. 50 East 86th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

237TH, 628 WEST, (Spuyten Duyvil.)—Spacious but small apartment of two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette, and living room; superb view; furnished or unfurnished. Stewart.

74TH, 134 WEST.—High-class apt.; two rooms; private bath; electricity; maid service.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—Ground floor, 7 rooms and bath; immediate possession.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Only one left; desirable 5-room apartment; large, light rooms, overlooking Columbia College campus; $75.

176TH ST. WEST, (Corner Audubon Av.)—Fine 6-room apartments; elevator. See Supt., 220 Audubon Av.

177TH, WEST, (southwest corner Audubon Av.)—Fine six-room apartments; elevator; reasonable. See Supt., 228 Audubon Av.

180TH ST., 660 WEST; 180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms with every new

SUSPECT CONSPIRACY IN HIGH COAL PRICES

Evidence Gathered by Government Indicates Manipulation Took Place Here.

SOME OPERATORS ACCUSED

Federal Authorities Turn Data Over to Prosecutors of New York and Kings Counties.

Evidence pointing to a conspiracy engineered in New York to raise the price of coal sold in the city will be turned over to District Attorney Swann of New York County and District Attorney Lewis of Kings County this week by the United States District Attorney's office.

Investigation by agents of the Department of Justice has indicated that the alleged manipulation took part entirely in New York through a demand upon retailers for extraordinarily high prices by operators who had coal held within the State. Because it has appeared that the entire alleged improper "rigging" of the market took place by the sale of coal already brought to the city by dealers within the city, the federal authorities have taken the stand that the matter is up to the State authorities. They will, however, continue their investigation and if any conspiracy of an interstate nature is uncovered a Federal Grand Jury will be asked to act upon it.

When the retail price of anthracite coal jumped as high as $13 a ton in some parts of the city about ten days ago the Department of Justice ordered an investigation after it had been alleged that there were factors in the situation of an interstate nature, such as a shortage of cars, a scarcity of labor at the mine fields, and boosting of prices at the mines in other States, all affecting the price of coal in New York. It was said last night that inasmuch as the evidence so far gathered by the Federal investigators did not point to any violation of an interstate law, what information they had gathered would be made available for the State authorities.

Practically every one in the coal business, from mine operator to small retailer, has been blamed for the high price of coal. But the allegation most often made has been that the independent coal operators have advanced their prices to an extent which has caused the middlemen and retailers to charge the high prices. The big coal companies, those connected with the railroads, have not made any great advance in their prices, but have supplied only their old customers in proportion to the supply available, which is placed at about normal. The independent operators control 20 per cent. of the supply. Their prices are quoted as high as $11 a ton. The advances made by them are said to have been in many cases about uniform, and the investigation by the District Attorneys of New York and Kings will have for its aim to show whether there was an arrangement among any class of dealers in coal to fix a price below which coal was not to be sold. This would constitute a violation of the Donnelley Anti-Trust act.

District Attorney Swann has placed the New York County coal investigation in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Markewich. A number of coal dealers have been asked to go to his office this week to be questioned about the coal situation.

Assistant District Attorney Peters of Kings is in active charge of the investigation there. A new Grand Jury will be impaneled in Kings tomorrow, and the District Attorney's office expects that it will take some action about the rise in the price of coal in two weeks from $7.50 a ton to prices that in some instances went as high as $13 a ton and in many cases $12.

"The department of which I am the head," Commissioner of Gas, Water, and Electricity Williams said, "will see that there is at all times an ample supply of water."

It had been said that the department was having difficulty in obtaining coal for its supply stations. Mr. Williams said that undoubtedly more would have to be paid for the coal and that an additional appropriation might be required by the department, but that the pumping stations would continue pumping.

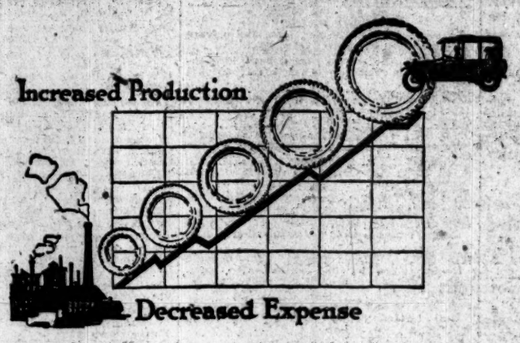
FIND REGISTRATION REGULAR

Investigators Call Doctors from Operations at Bellevue.

Two hundred and fifty subpoenaes, issued by State Superintendent of Elections Frederick L. Marshall, were served Saturday on employes of Bellevue Hospital, ordering their appearance before Mr. Marshall to be questioned concerning alleged irregularities in registration. It was learned yesterday that in each case the man subpoenaed was exonerated.

The main allegation was that ninety-four physicians attached to the hospital had no right to register from there, in that it was their business and not their residence address. Many of these physicians were called from operating rooms to answer the summons.

Twelve ambulance drivers also were served. It was reported that they had taken forty-three patients from the hospital to a polling place at 401 East Twenty-sixth Street, but upon investigation this report was found to be untrue.



Protect Your Accuracy

Protected *accuracy?* Certainly! It can be done by eliminating human-element mistakes just as the Miller Rubber Company did.

The Manager of their Bookkeeping Department, Mr. W. S. Chaffin, says:

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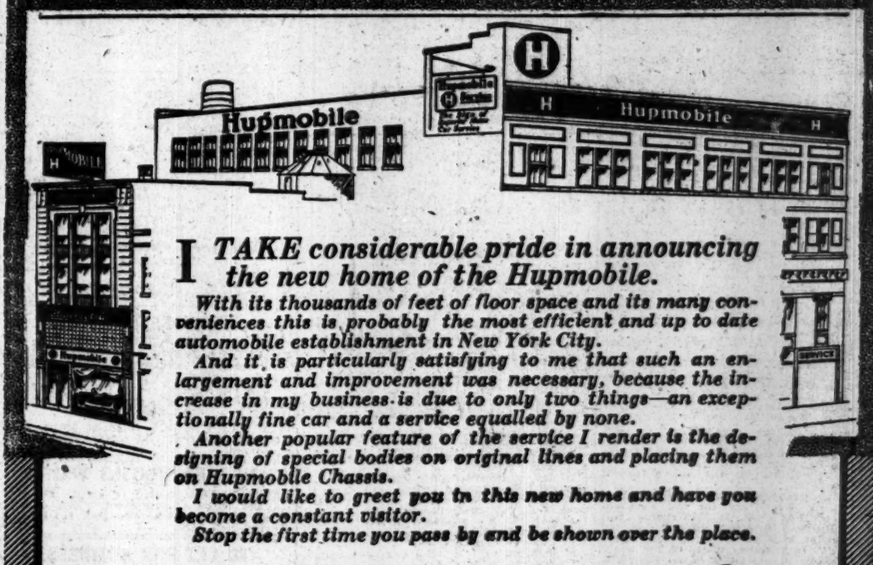

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